SPECIAL TEA
3/-, 3/6.
ALSO AT 2/8, 2/4, 2/-.
10 LBS. CARRIAGE PAID.
ROBT. ROBERTS & CO.
(IRELAND), LTD.,
19 SUFFOLK STREET,
DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921. VOL. LXIII. NO.—20,010.

RATS! RATS! RATS!
There is no animal so hideous as a RAT.
As a disease carrier, it has no equal.
IT IS A PUBLIC DUTY TO DESTROY EVERY RAT.
A MOST CERTAIN WAY IS TO USE
HAYNES' DESICCATIVE PASTE
DRIES THEM UP.
Unique in its marvellous power of destruction to all vermin.
1/3 and 2/-.
Postage 2d. and 3d. extra.
Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd.,
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Garden Chairs,
Hammocks,
Garden and Bathing Tents,
Japanese Garden Umbrellas,
Lunch and Tea Baskets,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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TODD, BURNS & CO., LTD.
EXTENSIVE HOUSE FURNISHING STORES.
UNIQUE VARIETY.
BEDROOM & DRAWINGROOM SUITES AT MODERATE PRICES.
MARY STREET, DUBLIN.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
FOUR COURTS HOTEL,
INNS QUAY, DUBLIN.
One of the most Comfortable Hotels in Ireland. 100 Bedrooms. Electric Light Throughout. BED AND BREAKFAST FROM 5/6.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL.
LUNCHEON FROM 3/6.
TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 4/6.
TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE DINNERS.
OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS.
Finest Old Landed Champagnes, Burgundies, Clarets and White Wines.
ALL SPARKLING WINES REDUCED.

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HOTEL CARLISLE.
Magnificently situated over East Pier, commanding beautiful views of Dublin Bay, Howth. Most Comfortable. Adjacent to Golf Links. Lounge, in which dances are held; also Billiard and Writing Rooms recently added. One minute from Station, Mail Steamers and Baths. Free Garage. Apply Proprietress. 'Phone 149 Kingstown.

BRAY HEAD HOTEL,
BRAY, CO. WICKLOW.
Beautifully situated, with unrivalled sea and coast views; sunny aspect. Home comforts. Excellent Cuisine.
Golf, Tennis, Boating.
TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

MARINE HOTEL,
SUTTON.
15 minutes from Dublin.
Delightfully situated in private grounds facing South, and commanding extensive views of mountain and marine scenery. Appointed on the most approved lines for comfort and convenience.
Portmarnock, Sutton, and Dollymount Links adjacent to Hotel.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

HORSES.
SEWELL'S, DUBLIN.
AUCTION AT THE REPOSITORY ON THIS DAY (THURSDAY),
MAY 26th,
Commencing at 1.30 o'clock.
80 LOTS OF HUNTERS, HARNESS HORSES, PONIES, etc.
(Catalogues on application.)
SEWELL, SON & SIMPSON
AUCTIONEERS. (LTD.)
MACKIE, BURNS & CO.,
Auctioneers, etc.,
30 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone—1146. Wires—Burns, Prussia street.
SPECIAL SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 26th inst., commencing at 12 o'clock.
From Evans and Jones, Wales.
35 HIGH-CLASS WELSH PONIES, trained and untrained. Also
110 LOTS HORSES, COBS, PONIES, STRAPS, and HARNESS.
MACKIE, BURNS & CO.

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THE MONTPELIER RIDING SCHOOL,
21 MONTPELIER HILL.
'Phone 1540.
The season is now beginning. Learn to ride, and create a new and healthy interest in life during the coming winter. Personal attention.
MODERATE FEES. TRIAL LESSON given without CHARGE.
Expert and individual tuition. Quiet, well-mannered Hacks. The best position in Dublin. Two hundred yards from Phœnix Park. Lessons given daily at hours to suit clients.
Special arrangements for classes.
Extensive Livery. Hunters and Ponies for Sale. If you want to Sell a Horse this is the place. Write for terms, call, or 'phone.
OWNERS and TRAINERS having INCOMPATIBLE BLOOD-HORSES for Disposal. Send breeding, height, age, if sound, you lowest price.—Z 1682, "Horse," this office.

FAIRS.
COUNTY SLIGO.
COOLANEY OLD FAIR
WILL BE HELD AS USUAL
On MONDAY, 30th MAY.
There will be a very big supply of CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS owing to no Fairs having been held in neighbouring towns. Several well-known BUYERS have promised to attend on the above date. Farmers of the surrounding districts would be well advised to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their stock. SPLENDID RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.
By Order.—FAIRS COMMITTEE.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
CASTLEROCK GOLF HOTEL.
IDEAL HEALTH RESORT.
CHARMING CLIMATE. FINE FISHING. GRAND GOLF. SPLENDID SEA. TOP-HOLE TENNIS.
BOOK AT ONCE.
Apply MANAGERESS.

HOTELS AND BOARDING.
AT Kingstown—Portlin Home, 5 Gresham terrace, Board Residence. Telephone—Kingstown, 171. B
DONEGAL Hotel—City View House, Donegal. Glentoran; excellent cuisine; good Table and fine Sea Bathing; Golf—Mr. Boyle, Proprietor. B
GREYSTONES—Sunnyside Private Hotel, on sea shore; best sea, rail, and golf. 'Phone 40. 19
GUEST House, Skerries, beautifully situated sea front; 12 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms; hot and cold water; terms moderate. Apply M-Hugh. 14 21
GREYSTONES—Mimosa Private Hotel; overlooking Golf Links; 'Phone 2, Greystones. Mrs. Gibson. G
GREYSTONES—The Golf Private Hotel; close to station, bathing, and golf; tennis courts. 'Phone 2. G
LONDON—Rothwell, August 4th and September, Country; liberal table; pay minutes est.—Wilkes. 24 22
LLANDUDNO—Private Apartments; board if required. Mrs. G. Roberts, Gittingdy, 34 Mostyn street. 21
MARATHON Hotel, 32 Upper Fitzwilliam street (by Square). 'Phone 2444. G. B. Mills. B
MAYFAIR Hotel, 30 Lower Baggot st.—Residential terms moderate; excellent cuisine. 'Phone 1647. D 12 23
PORTRUSH—Starry-Blue Hotel, Lansdowne crescent, sea front; every comfort; reduced terms May-June.—Mrs. Mackenzie. 12 23
PORTSTEWART—Fairview Hotel; convenient bathing, tennis, good cooking; airy rooms, comfortably; moderate.—Hoey. 2
STEWARTLIAN Residential Hotel, 6 Merrion square; excellent table; moderate terms. 'Phone 1807. D

ARTICLES CONTINUED.
BABY'S High Chair, good condition, 35/—Q79, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2
COMPACT Stove Outfit, with mechanical spirit cooking, 2 saucepan, etc., 6/9 and 6/6, post 9d.—Hayes, 7 Bolton. 2
CLEARING Line—Croquet, 2 Sets Bowls's at £2 18/-, 2 Sets Nettleship's Bowls, Dropped Jack, Pocket Jack, Jug, Dublin. 2
FOR Sale, Camp Outfit, hence quite complete, 4 man tent, 2 camp beds, 2 chairs, Co. Dublin, 100 Rathmines road, to-day, between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., or after 6 p.m. 2
GEMS that sparkle!—The item beauty Season are the pocket shaving Instruments, 5/- each, postage 4d.—Hayes. 2
LAWN Mower, 14in., high wheel, fine binder, close cutting, almost new, 3 Gns. (this office). 2
DRAM, brass cutout, boat shape, 45/; cost £14 14s.; guns—Z 1376, this office. 2
RAILWAY Lost Property—500 Umbrellas, silk with gutta-percha, 3/6, postage 1/-; extra, 200 Ladies' and Gents' Raincoats, Trench Coats, Overcoats, Suit Cases, Blankets, Carpets, at given away prices. Note address—24 Grafton Street, Dublin.
SEA travel for garden walks, delivered city or suburbs, 10/- per load, 7/6 half load.—R 1317, this office. D
TYPEWRITERS—Modern Underwoods, etc., at bargain prices.—Nesbitt's, 3 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.
TYPEWRITER, Yost, visible type, tabulator, all latest improvements, in new condition; bargain £15.—Hartley Chalmers, 20 Sackville place.
TYPEWRITER, Portable Junior Remington; perfect condition; cost Dublin £42; £18 15s.—Q 1501, this office.
VISITING Cards, best quality, 50 white 1/9, latest 2/-; 100, 2/10, 3/3; address 6d. additional.—Hely's, Dame street.
5,000 YARDS Government Cambric, exceptionally fine, non-crushing, slightly stained during stowage; paid 40s. per yard; season's price 5/6 yard; offered to-day 1/6 yard; suitable for ladies' and children's underclothing.—Robert and Co., 50 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin. When ordering state Quality, No. Z 438. D

ARTICLES CONTINUED.
LOIN COVERS AND SACKS.
PETRIE BROTHERS, WATERPROOFERS,
35, 36, and 37 Usher's Quay, Dublin. Z

SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.
ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Chalices, Salvers, Snuff Boxes, Old Jewellery, Diamond Ornaments, Precious stones, and Old Gold; highest prices given.—West and Son, Grafton House, Grafton street.
BOOKS, Manuscripts, all kinds Literature bought; full value guaranteed.—E 1373, this office.
DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Jewellery, Miniatures, etc.—Hyman, 51 Grafton street, and Johnson, 24 Grafton street. 7
EGYPTOMANIA; good binding; Wanted, classy cloth title and particulars. Also Set of Waverley Novels and Dickens.—Z 1792, this office.
FEATHER Beds Wanted; highest prices given; will send to estimate in city.—Irish Feather Co., 144 Thomas st., Dublin. Irish Firm. Original Advertisers. 7
JEWELS, Silver, Plate, Pictures, Bronzes, Old Furniture; highest realisation by disposal of single articles or complete collections.—Hyman, 51 Grafton st.
WANTED to Buy, Books, Magazines, Rooms, Furniture, etc.—Weeds, 77 Aungier st. 7

MACHINERY.
ANYTHING in Engineering Requirements, Lathe or Motor, General Hardware, Tools, etc., can be obtained from Tennent Lower Abbey st., Dublin.
A LL kinds of Machinery, hemp rope, belting, hose, etc., Wm. Cooper and Nephews (Dublin), Ltd., Dublin. 28 23
A SCOTCH Engine and Boiler, Firth's, 5ft. 3in. in seat; 25 h.p. Most Powerful Marshall Mill; Silver Elevator, only worked last season; as new, bargain or exchange.—Mr. C. Bennett, Grosvenor Mill, Back Quay, Beauty, 44 h.p. Amazing Power Portable Engine, small road locomotive; 25 h.p. Marshall.
A 7 h.p. Portable Steam Wagon and 4-ton rubber tyre Trailer, complete, ready for the road; 4-ton 4-ton Petrol Lorries, for immediate Sale or would take Steam Lorries in part exchange.—Apply Wolfe's Vow Wagons st., Dublin. 'Phone 1902.
COAL Washing Plant, 25 tons per hour.—Apply Coal Crane, Apply.—Z 2886, Crane.—This office. D
ELECTRIC Motor, with horse power, 250 voltage, Wanted to Buy.—Z 1375, this office. D
FOR Sale, Spence Lime Kiln, Rolling Machinery, complete; 40 tons per week.—Apply from owners.—Z 2911, Machinery, this office.

HAY-MAKING AND HARVESTING MACHINERY.
Horse and McCormick Meadow Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Hay Tedders, Hay Loaders, Binders, 8 and 6 ft. cut.
Wheel Rakes, Swath Turners, Hay Tedders and Prairie Hay Cutters.
Hay Forks and Hoods.
Hay Bales.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM STOCK.
Repairs to all Makes of Machinery Kept and Repaired. Enquiries given and Receive Prompt Attention.
For Particulars apply to
KENAN AND SONS, LTD.
FISHAMBLE STREET,
DUBLIN.

MEADOW Hay Mowing Machines, 4 ft. cut, Mackie and Son's, Lisburn, Ireland, Cheapest and Best Machine on the Market. Prices, £122 Ex-Factory. Make, Dublin. 2
NEW Irish Wheel Cars, Carts, Carriages, and Jaunting Cars, Cheap for Cash or Easy Terms.—Dublin Wheelwright Society, 23 Upper Ormond st., Dublin. 28 23

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES &c.

MOTOR CARS.

THE "CHEVROLET" CAR
IS REDUCED TO £350, Plus Carriage, 4/5 SEATER.
Delivery from Stock.
WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE.

A.C. 1920 Sociable, electric light, hood, screen, perfect, £475.—Schoch, Wexford Street, Dublin. T

WE believe no better Cars than
BRITON CARS
are produced today. Full particulars.
LINCOLN MOTOR CO., LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN.

NEW CARS.
ALWAYS IN STOCK,
or for Early Delivery.
11.9 Two Seater MORRIS-COWLEY, £375
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11.9 Two Seater MORRIS-OXFORD, £350
11.9 Four Seater MORRIS-OXFORD, £395
11.9 Coupe MORRIS-OXFORD, £395
Pilot Carriage.
Sole Agents:
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.,
HATCH STREET, DUBLIN. T

BUY YOUR MOTOR OIL
in small quantities at Bulk price. No need to buy a barrel at a time. We sell our Oil at the same rate as 40 gallons. Three grades—Light, Medium and Heavy.
PRICES:
1 Pint ..... 8d. Bring your own vessel.
1 Quart ..... 1/6 We supply
1 Gallon ..... 6/- tin.
Call and have your Engine lubricated by this method, and see what you will save. The Oil is of the very highest grade. Thousands of gallons have been sold without a complaint, and it is known as "Brittain's Motor Oil."
G. A. BRITTAIN, LTD.,
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If you have been buying in small quantities, this method will save you about 50 per cent. on your Oil expenditure.

Immediate Delivery of
austins, sears, crouts, maxwells,
Early Delivery of
talbacqs, vauxhalls, lanchesters.
Inspection Invited.
HARRY FERGUSON, LTD.,
354 LOWER BAGGOT ST., DUBLIN. T

CITROEN CARS.
10 h.p. COUPE £495
10 h.p. 4 SEATER £395
10 h.p. 4 SEATER "DE LUXE" £425
38 B.H.P. 40 m.p.h.
CITROEN CARS.
NEW MODEL 1920 H.P.
TOURING MODEL IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Sole Agents:
McENTAGART BROS.,
24 LOWER MOUNT STREET, DUBLIN. T

ROVER 8 H.P. CAR.
THE IDEAL RUNABOUT. 250 GNS.
LOW TAX, LOW PETROL CONSUMPTION.
ROVER COMPANY, LTD.,
LORD EDWARD STREET, DUBLIN. T

THE A.C. LIGHT CAR.
£560.
Electric Light and Starter, Rocker Arm Gear, Tyres and Wheel, completely equipped.
CHAMPION'S, 29 and 30 DAWSON ST. Garage and Workshop, 9 Clare's Alley. T

BELGIAN CARS.
1921 MODELS.
18 h.p. 4 Seaters, with electric light, self starter, speedometer, detachable wheels, with spare wheel and tyre, £650.
Examine and try these famous Cars at
BURNETT BROS.,
67 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN. T

BABY Peugeot, three speed, model, not overhauled, excellent condition, £135.—E 1423, this office. E
DAIMLER'S best four cylinder Model 30 h.p. Landaulette, in practically new condition; a rare chance to secure one of these cars at bargain price.—A. Brittain, Ltd., Hatch st., Dublin.
FORD 1919 Coupe, full glasses, overall, in perfect order; what offers?—E 1468, this office. D
FOR Immediate Sale, owner sailing for South Africa shortly, 2 Motor Cars, 30 h.p. Petrol, made by the White Co.; any trial.—Apply 21 Ely Place, Dublin.
FOR Sale, 1920 Model Outfit, electric light, roof and screen, one man hood, spare wheel and tyre, tool kit; starting crank; insurance and tax paid; £575 or nearest offer; to be seen.—Apply Hanlon's Garage, Dublin.
HENKEL Motors, Molesworth place, has several Light-weights, New and Second-hand Mounts for immediate delivery. D
MORRIS-COWLEY 11.9 h.p. Two Seater, electric light, detachable wheels, in splendid condition.—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., Hatch st., Dublin.
PEUGEOT Quadrilette, 50 miles per gallon, 60 miles per hour, tyre bill next to nothing; price £292. Knows what a worthy infant of the great Peugeot family knows; has won all the world's contests. Demonstration on all your spare time and immediate delivery.—J. Peter Pathe, Limited, North Strand, Dublin.
1914 FORD Car, splendid condition, spare wheel, £145, quick sale. Apply Lennon Cumming and Dillon's Auto Service, 4 Lower Abbey st.
1920 FORD Tourer Body, driven only 100 miles, electric light and starter, perfect order; will sacrifice.—Lennon Cumming and Dillon's, 4 Lr. Abbey st., Dublin.
1921 FORD, run about 500 miles, complete with Mobile wheels, in perfect order; will sell £220.—M. B. Hannigan, Agent, Dunleer.

WANTED.
WANTED, Two Sedan Car, economical running, limit of price £300.—R 1497, this office.
WANTED, Car of good make, open or saloon body, 4/5 seater, preferably not earlier than 1920; state full particulars.—H. Whitehead, 6 Vickers avenue.

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

BOSCH Magnetos, guaranteed genuine and brand new, and a limited number only left; also Bosch Motor Mower and Engineering Company, Ltd., 5/7 Nassau st., Dublin.
STANDARD and Goe Tire Fond Wheels in stock.—City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick st. T

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.
WANTED, experienced Garage Man; must be good washer and driver.—G. A. Brittain, Ltd., Hatch st., Dublin.

DISENGAGED.
EXPERIENCED Chauffeur wishes situation, any car; disengaged January; married.—E 27, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.
FORD Driver wishes situation; city or country.—Apply Jaison Hunt, 18 Lower Beechwood Avenue, Ranelagh.
GOOD Groom; can care and drive motor; highly recommended; married, no family; references.—Apply John Byrne, Nicholstown Cottage, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.

MOTOR CYCLES.

"AI"—WAYTE Rem., 1921, Lenco st. (established 1906). Phone, No. 2010.—Lenco, of new Models from £35. Rudge, Rucker, Douglas, F. and M., Lots, Sparkbrook, Allon, New Imperial Sgl. 4s. Secondhand Machines, all makes, very cheap to clear.
A.J.S., TRIUMPH, ROVER, O.K., CLYNO.
Agent:
WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE.
Prompt Delivery. T
A STOUNDING Value—B.S.A. Twin Combination, £175; Sogne, £100.—Wentz, Westland Row. T
ACME, COULSON-B., OMEGA, REVERE, ROYAL RUBY, QUADRANT MOTOR CYCLES.
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
KEEN PRICES. INSPECTION INVITED.
CUMMING AND DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE,
4 LOWER ABBEY ST., DUBLIN. E
ENFIELD AND DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLES,
PRICES FROM £55.
See store Phoenix Machines at
BURNETT BROS.,
67 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN.
ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern st. (opposite Four Courts); new garage.
A.J.S. 5 h.p. Combination, 1920 model, horn, hinge, lamps, perfect condition.—Kinsley's Cycle Works, Ballybrack.
B.S.A., 632, Triumph, 2 speed, £45; James, 1920, £50; Humber, repainting repairs, £10.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.
EDMUNDS, 14, new street, two speed, kickstart, carrier frame, ridden twice.—E 1391, this office.
FOR Sale, Indian 7-9 h.p. Motor Bicycle and Sidecar, electric lighting throughout, almost new, perfect running order; owner going abroad; what offers.—Y 7318, Bicycle Department, Cash's, Limited.
FOR Sale, B.S.A. 1914 Model Combination, good order, £65; B.S.A. All Weather, overhauled and exact, £150; 10-cwt Motor Boat, 5 h.p., reversing gear, good order, £100.—E 1145, this office. D
FOR Sale, Lenco, 21 h.p., Combination side wheels, just overhauled, good tyres; cheap. Rare 20 Upper Leeson st.
FOR Sale, bargain, 1920 Sunbeam 3 h.p. Combination, 3 speed, with spare wheel, etc.; all perfect.—R 1405, this office.
FOR Sale, 1920 3½ h.p. Rover Combination, perfect condition; offers.—Walker's Garage, St. Andrew st.
FOR Sale, 1920 3½ h.p. Rover Combination, perfect condition; offers.—R 1334, this office.
INDIAN 7-9 Motor Combination, 1918, is perfect condition, lamps, speedometer, disc wheels, practically Sidecar; price £140. Apply Andrew Jones, Widow High, Dublin.
JAMES, 2 strokes, 2 speed, new, admitted to be the best, can be obtained on easy payments for those who do not wish to pay cash, at £5 per month. Agent: Stanley Cycle Agents, Aston's quay, Dublin.
NEW C.B. Sidecar and Chassis, Jones Trip Speedometer, Brooks Saddle, Lamps, Hooter, Electric Horn, Brotherhood Pump, 3 Wheel Box Carrier Bicycle.—Lennon avenue, North Strand.
RUDGE Multi, 3½ h.p., late 1920, fast, powerful, perfect, lamp and horn, £80.—R 1392, this office.
SUNBEAM Combination, 3½, 1920, new condition, Sidecar, Speedometer, Lamps, Wheelrings.—Cowan, Mountjoy, Cookstown.
3½ MOTOR Cycle and Sidecar, in perfect order; £60 or nearest offer.—Apply 24 Annesley st.
3½ TRIUMPH, chain model, new tyre, lamp, etc., and spare; perfect condition; £35.—R 1391, this office.
3½ TRIUMPH Motor Cycle and Sidecar, in perfect order; £60 or nearest offer.—Apply 24 Annesley st.
7/9 H.P. Indian Combination, 1918; any reasonable offer; £140.—Harcourt Motor Co., Clonmel st., Dublin. Phone 2840.
1916 RUDGE Multi, in good condition, £45. D
1916 Triumph, Grange Hill, Tyrk Nook.
1919 DOUGLAS 2 h.p. Model, Sidecar Combination, Lucas lamps, Brooks saddle, spare wheel, £140. Seen Automobile Club.—Dunrosk, 32 Nassau st. A
1919 B.S.A. 3½ H.P. Model, not 1919 model, perfect condition, £100.—E 1570, this office. E

WANTED.
WANTED, Motor Bicycles and Push Bicycles; prompt cash.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. X

LORRIES, VANS; MOTOR & STEAM HAULAGE.

EASY PAYMENTS
CAN NOW BE SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR
VULCAN COMMERCIAL CHASSIS.
There is a Vulcan to meet any particular trade requirement, and prompt delivery is guaranteed.
30 CWT. TYPE CHASSIS £575
40 " " " £650
Body and Driver's Cab for above Chassis £850 ..... Electric Light, £95
Four increased tubeless tyres will equip the chassis in less than twelve months.
MOTOR HIRAGE AND SALES CO., LTD.
130 GREAT BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.
Telegrams "Service, Dublin." Phone 2053.
FOR Sale, Ford Delivery Van, covered body, £0 h.p. 1915, recently overhauled, tax paid; also Airlite 14/15 h.p. covered body and rack; suit combination or trade; no reasonable offer refused; owing to number use for same.—R 1506, this office. F
FORD 1920 Delivery Van, Chassis, Kingston road; £150.—Seen Cumming and Dillon, 4 Lower Abbey st.
MOTOR Tractor for Hire, 4 ton Motor Lorries, also Wagonette, seat 9.—Dublin Traveling Co., 7 Hanover quay; telephone 4037. T

BICYCLES.

A1 SUNBEAM can now be supplied from stock; most other makes, shop soiled Machine, Ladies' and Gents' from £6 (Warranty £5); Sunbeam Secondhand Machines from £6.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lenco street, Phone 2010.
A LADY'S Swift Bicycle for Sale, in good order. Apply Kingsbridge, Kilmacud road.
ALL makes of Secondhand Bicycles in stock from £3. New Machines from £10 to £16.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.
BUY the Best—Cycles and Motor Cycles with all the latest improvements, 1921 Models now in view. Inspection invited. Catalogues free. Write for particulars.—Bernard Mitchell's, 1 Stephen's Green.
B.S.A. Cycles—All New Models in Stock. Agents, A. Wood and Co., Charlemont st., Harcourt road, Dublin.
CYCLE Repairs—Try A. Wood and Co., Charlemont st., Harcourt road, Dublin.
GENTS' Rudge Multi Bicycle for Sale, cheap.—E 1478, this office.
GIRL'S Bicycle, 67 10/-; Boys' Bicycle, £7; Rover, £6.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.
HAND Bicycles, Gents' and Ladies', perfect condition, for sale; also new Wolfenday Machines.—E 1518, this office.
LADY'S Bicycle, in perfect condition; first best offer. Lodge, 4 Ely Place.
RALEIGHS, Pierce, Humbers, Swifts; large stock; great cash bargains.—Price Brothers, Chathm st. (immediately off Grafton st.)

WANTED.
LADY'S Cycle Wanted, 24 or 25 frame. State make, price, full details to Gibson, 4 Commercial Buildings, Dame st.

BODIES.

CHARABANC Body for Sale, 25 seater, new, and of the very best workmanship and material.—Apply Tourmaster, 8 Show st., Dublin.
FOR Sale, Body, Charabanc 25 Lxtra, new two seats; finished with cloth, upholstered in brown leather, best quality, hood, lamp accessories; suitable for Ford chassis.—Apply O'Connor Bros., Ltd., 30 Parkgate, Chapelizod.
PLATFORM Bodies for the Ford Ton Chassis either fitted or sent by rail.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick st.

MACHINERY CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1).

PUMPS for shallow and deep Wells from stock; lowest prices.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, 21 and 22 Rathmines Road, Dublin. D
PORTABLE Steam Heating (Wood Burning) Washing Vats, sizes 10 to 18 Bushels.—Q 1 Pr. or 10 Q.H.P. good condition; purchase substituted.—J. and T. Mahon, Sligo. D
POTATO SPRATING.
IMPROVED DOUBLE NOZZLE KNAPSACK SPRAYERS, for Form or Allotment.
PREMIER PATENT TURNS HORSE SPRAYERS, 2, 3, 4 and More.
For further particulars and prices,
KENNAN AND SONS, LTD.,
FISHAMBLE STREET, DUBLIN. X
REPAIRS to Lawn and Meadow Mowers; Engines and Binders in Stock; Working Parts for all makes of Ploughs.—Wilson and Co., Smithfield, Dublin.
TOOLS for every trade, immense selection; reduce costs and increase output; lists free; call and inspect.—Smith Bros., Stanhope st., Dublin.
WANTED, 20-30 h.p. Stationary Gas Plant, good condition; also small Steam Boiler, Particulars Dairy Society, Ltd., Athlone.
WANTED, D.C. Dynamo, output not less 20 amps., 110 volts; state price.—Adams Beale, 2 Dame street, Dublin.
WANTED, 30 or 35 h.p. Oil Engine; state full particulars, modern construction, fitted with self starting gear; state maker, price, and where to be seen.—Kwan Cyclo Development Co., Ltd., Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
8 H.P. Portable Engine and Saw Bench for Sale.—Apply Manager, Ballycragh Saw Mill, Knockberry. O

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ANGLING—Rods, Reels, Flies, etc.; list free.—Gardner, Fishing Tackle Manufacturer, Crampton Court, Dublin.
ALL Fishing Requisites—Rods, Reels, Lines, Spinners; Cycle, Motor, Tennis, Football, Cricket; all Sporting Goods.—Morris, Aston Quay, Dublin. X
FISHING Rods and Tackle, every description; large stock; catalogues free; Rod Repairers.—Kennedy, Sackville place, Dublin. T
NETS for Badminton, Hockey, Fives, Tennis Wire, and Square.—Garbutt, Crampton Court, Dublin. T

PHOTOGRAPHY.
WANTED, Robot Camera, Cooke or Zeiss lens, lock, place shutter.—Chas. Hockins, Omagh, Tyrone. D

SPECIAL FEATURES
IN THE
Weekly Irish Times
TO-DAY INCLUDE—
Geo. A. Birmingham's New Irish Serial Story, "SYRIL'S ADVENTURE."
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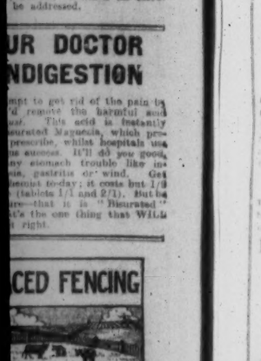

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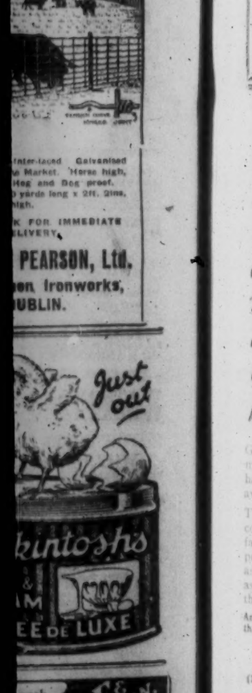

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CASUALTIES IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Hamar Greenwood, in answer to Mr. Ellis Griffith said that the casualties among the forces of the Crown in Ireland from January 21 to May 1st were:—

Police—108 killed and 224 wounded.
Military—48 killed and 117 wounded.

It was not possible to give even an approximate estimate of the total of civilian casualties, those sustained by the rebels were, wherever possible, carefully concealed.

Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy—Does not the appalling recital give the lie to the right hon. gentleman's statement that his policy is succeeding? (Cries of "Order.")

AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

Our Belfast Correspondent, telegraphing last night, states:—While bathing in a pond at the Old Park Print Works, Belfast, to-day, a party of R Special Class Royal Irish Constabulary was surprised by a number of armed Sinn Feiners, who threw their clothing into the water.

The Specials had some difficulty in sending a message for assistance, but ultimately word reached the police, and an armoured car and troops arrived on the scene, and the bathers were released from an awkward situation.

SIX CIVILIANS CHARGED WITH MURDER.

At the Cork Barracks yesterday, before a courtmartial, the trial of six civilians from the district of Mallow on a charge of the wilful murder of Sergeant Gibbs, 17th Lancers, during a raid on Mallow Barracks, was resumed.

Mr. Lynch, K.C., for the defence, submitted that any of the accused who entered the gate or gates of Mallow Barracks after Sergeant Gibbs received his fatal wounds could not be found guilty of the charge of murdering Sergeant Gibbs.

The case is at hearing.

DUBLIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

A NATION IN JEOPARDY.

IRISH MAIL SERVICES.

A general meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. The Right Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L. (President), occupied the chair, and there was a fairly large attendance.

The attendance included:—Messrs. Albert A. P. Andrews, Edward H. Andrews, D.L.; S. W. Anglet, A. C. Aylward, W. Barnett, J. D. Blake, A. L. Blood, R. W. Booth, J. Brady, J. Vincent Brady, J. J. Cantwell, C. Cosgrave, J. Hubbard Clark, T. Cobbthorne, F. H. Crickerry, W. Crosse, T. Davy, W. J. A. Baker, Charles Eason, W. A. Evans, J.P., J. Fairclough, R. Garrett, John Good, D.L.; J. Goodbody, Marcus Goodbody, J.P.; William Hewat, J. W. Hill, J.P.; W. S. Hill, F. Hobson, Morley Hubbard, G. N. Jacob, Andrew Jameson, D.L.; J. J. Keefe, W. T. Kennan, F. G. Kercher, W. McCabe, J. McDaniel, A. McFarland, C. McGloughlin, S. W. Maddock, D.L.; Thomas R. Middleton, H. J. Millar, B. A. Morrison, W. Lombard Murphy, M.D.; S. Nicholson, J. Nichols, G. W. Norman, E. J. O'Donnell, J. R. Oliver, M. J. O'Reilly, H. C. Owens, J. Parkes, J. C. Percy, R. C. Pim, F. R. Ridgeway, T. Ritchie, H. J. Robinson, S. Roche, A. H. Scale, J. Shanks, Joseph A. Shannon, G. C. Silver, W. J. Smallridge, M. H. Stokes, W. E. Taylor, H. Turner, I. Yeates, W. Workman, B. J. White, F. S. Wortall, and Sir John Irwin.

The President said that it was not a pleasant day on which to have to address the Chamber of Commerce. Since they last met they had lost their esteemed Secretary, Mr. King Irvine, who was a most zealous and efficient officer. They were not able to pay him a large salary, and, as Mr. Irvine was not able to lay by anything for the future, his wife and children were deprived practically of the means of livelihood. The Council had opened a subscription list for the widow and children, and he felt that the members of the Chamber would do as they always did in such circumstances—give generous help where it was so needed.

Having paid a tribute to the work of the rest of the staff during the illness of the late Secretary, the President said that one of the first things he wished to touch upon was the state of the country. That afternoon they heard that the Custom House, one of their most beautiful buildings, was burning. They were living practically in a state of civil war. There was no one of them whose life or possessions were safe in Ireland for a moment. They were all at the disposal of people over whom they had no control whatever. They all knew the efforts that had been made here in Dublin and all over the country to find a way to peace. They had not succeeded in finding it, although they had done their best. It might be possible to have peace in the changed circumstances that would arise after the elections that were being held under the Act for the Better Government of Ireland. It was possible that the parties might approach each other. Everybody knew that if Irishmen from the North and South settled their differences and made up their minds upon a common scheme to be submitted to Great Britain, it was a practical certainty that that scheme would be granted to them.

This, of course, was not a meeting summoned for the consideration of such great questions as peace and war, but as business men they knew that if the unrest and lawlessness in the country continued, the whole class of them—wage-earners, capitalists, and manufacturers—would be swept into the vortex of common ruin. Whether anything could be done to avoid that he did not know, but there he must leave it for to-day.

FUNCTIONS OF A CHAMBER.

In looking at the general state of trade they should try and see what use the Chamber of Commerce could be to the community. He would like to draw attention to the fact that the Chambers of Commerce were now being treated by the Government and the people generally as the mouthpieces of the general community for declaring its needs. He thought that in a city like Dublin business men should combine to make the Chamber a strong, representative, and active one. The Council had done its best, but it should have a representative body of men behind it, and these men must be in the habit of coming to the Chamber and stating their opinions.

They should also keep in touch with the other Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. The Dublin Chamber should be a place where the members of provincial Chambers could meet and help to form a common body of opinion in support of the business community.

As to the trade of the world generally, of course they know that there was a common trade depression all over Europe. Practically every country in Europe was in a state of absolute financial collapse. Their greatest and largest market was at present practically ruined by revolution, anarchy, and crime, and the trade in Great Britain and Ireland was also depressed. The outlook in various industries was not hopeful.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

Let them take the coal strike, and see the amount of sense that had been shown in dealing with it. The Government should have known long before it withdrew the subsidy how matters stood, and the owners and employers should have explored every avenue, while the men should not have put forward extravagant demands. The strike had lasted for seven or eight weeks, and was most destructive to the whole industrial life of the community. It did not provide a good instance of capacity for dealing with a difficult situation, either on the part of the workers or the capitalists.

They were also in a difficult position as regards the railways, and at present the Government and the railway managers were hard at work trying to work out an effective railway system that would operate now that the war and control were over. To be efficient, the railways must have cheap coal, so that the mining industry affected the railways vitally, and they should also have reliable labour at reasonable wages. Every industry depended upon a means of transport that should be efficient, cheap, and good. Government control during the war was necessary, and they all knew that the control was exercised in a manner that enabled the Army and the Navy to win the war. He did not know whether business men were in the least inclined to grumble about anything that was past, but they should be very careful about any arrangement that was being made for the future.

One thing must have struck everyone—that wherever Government interference occurred in a trade it tended not to its improvement but to its destruction. He was not making these remarks in any sense from prejudice; but all business men would have seen that wherever Government control began, that industry began going down the hill. Trade must depend upon private initiative and enterprise, and must be subject to competition. Government officials did not want competition, and, when they met it, they did not know how to deal with it. If the railways were put upon the lines laid down by the Government, then undoubtedly they would become a hindrance to the business and trade of the country, instead of a great assistance.

The Chambers of Commerce should make their influence felt in this matter. They were working together in London to have an effective railway arrangement made. They in Dublin should do their best to help them in that movement.

THE WAGE QUESTION.

There was another vital point for them, and that was the wages question. There were some facts connected with wages that people seemed to forget. If the level of wages was not justified by the output, it would eventually ruin industry. He had no doubt that there were a good many of the worthy classes who held the opinion that the employers were trying to deprave wages, but that idea was exploded long ago. He did not think that they would meet an employer to-day who did not know that a living wage was a necessity for every man in the community. (Hear, hear.) Every wage-earner should remember that he must give good value for the wages that he received. The community should combine to put an end to all strikes and lock-outs.

There was a bill before Parliament called "The Safeguarding of Industry Bill," which was supported by the Government, and which interfered with industrial affairs. It proposed to put a heavy duty on imported materials, with a view to fostering home industries. A number of leading bankers had put their names to an appeal to have an end put to this method of legislation, particularly mentioning this bill.

As to the embargo on the importation of Canadian store cattle, that embargo was probably put on for a very sensible reason. An agitation had now been promoted to have that embargo taken off. From what he could learn, the raising of an embargo on cattle coming from a country where they had no control over flocks and herds was a very grave danger, and it was considered in Ireland to be one of the greatest blunders ever contemplated, not only for Ireland, but for Great Britain.

In conclusion, the President referred to the excess profits tax, which, he rejoiced to say, was dead. So strong was the feeling against this tax that its removal was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer even before he had introduced his Budget.

THE SUNDAY MAIL BOATS.

Mr. John Good, D.L., moved—

"The Dublin Chamber of Commerce desires to enter an emphatic protest against any stoppage or interference with the running of the mail steamers between Kingstown and Holyhead on Sundays, and that the Postmaster-General be asked to receive a deputation from Irish business men before making any change."

He said that he was alarmed to read the statement of the Postmaster-General that, in view of the urgent need of restricting public expenditure, it was proposed to discontinue the collection, delivery, and despatch of letters on Sundays. From some standpoints that might seem a very mild proposal, but one read in another portion of the paper that the Irish members were greatly perturbed over the stopping of Sunday steamer boat communication between Kingstown and Holyhead. It was only necessary to point out the inconvenience and loss that would follow that stoppage by saying that letters posted on a Saturday in London would not be delivered in Dublin until Tuesday morning. Those who had appointments to keep in London on Monday mornings would have to leave Dublin on Saturday, instead of crowding on the crowded boat on Sunday. He suggested that a copy of their resolution should be wired to the Postmaster-General, and copies sent to every Chamber of Commerce in Ireland.

Mr. E. H. Andrews, D.L., seconded the motion.

Mr. Reid (London North-Western Railway) assured the Chamber that, so far as his company was concerned, it would do its best to minimise any difficulties likely to arise, and, if possible, to maintain the present communications between Ireland and Great Britain. He would do his best and give the fullest support to Mr. Good's resolution, which was worthy of deep thought. He could assure them his company would do their part in maintaining the best services possible.

Mr. Andrews said that it was of extreme importance that they should be able to leave Dublin on Sunday nights, so as to be in London on Monday mornings. He felt sure that Mr. Reid would do everything in his power to have their requirements met.

The resolution was passed.

IRISH SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. James Brady, solicitor, had the following resolution on the agenda:—

"That, in the best interests of Ireland and the lives and fortunes of her people, it is necessary for those who control the agricultural, industrial, and trading interests, to assist and co-operate in endeavouring to terminate the existing industrial and political turmoil, and take an active part in reference to future methods of Irish government and Irish legislation.

"That with this object the Council of this Chamber be requested to forthwith convene a conference, consisting of delegates from the various Chambers of Commerce in Ireland, the Irish Labour Party, and Trades Union Congress, and the elected representatives of all Irish political parties, with a view to formulating an agreed scheme of Irish self-government suitable to the dignity and aspirations of the nation."

In asking leave to withdraw the motion, Mr. Brady said that his reasons for doing so were that, since formulating it over a month ago more recent important events had occurred, and pronouncements had been made on the Irish situation, and as he had no desire by act or word to do or say anything which would, in the slightest way, mar any honest efforts for peace which were now being made by those considered best fitted to deal with the objects mentioned in his motion, he would not at present move it.

Mr. Andrews then rose to move a resolution, to the effect that the Chamber felt called upon, in the present crisis of Irish affairs, to declare that the Legislative Union at present existing between the respective Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland should be discontinued, and requesting that an Act to forthwith repeal by the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland to effect this purpose, and restore the Sovereign Parliament of Ireland in the exercise of all its legislative and executive functions without delay.

The President appealed to Mr. Brady to take the same course in this instance as Mr. James Brady.

Mr. Vincent Brady declined, but, on a show of hands, the meeting declined to allow the resolution to be moved.

The proceedings then terminated.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN IRISH REPUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have been interested in the correspondence that has been going on in your columns on the above subject. The Prime Minister has stated repeatedly, both in and out of Parliament, that the idea of an Irish Republic would not be entertained for one moment by the Government. Cardinal Logue a few days ago, speaking in the North of Ireland, is reported to have said that England would fight to her last soldier and be beaten to the earth before she would grant an Irish Republic. This persistent beating of the air about an independent Irish Republic is purely academical and not practical politics. Both from a strategical point of view and on account of the geographical position of the two islands, the establishment of an independent Irish Republic on England's immediate flank is never likely to take place. England cannot grant it with safety to her own island and people. What we want in Ireland is peace, and that quickly.—Yours, etc., "SEMPER."

Dublin, May 25th, 1921.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In view of the injurious discrimination enforced against Irish live stock exports, it would be advisable to arrange a selected delegate deputation, representing associations, the Royal Dublin Society, salesmen, farmers, dealers, Chambers of Commerce, and port authorities, to interview the Ministry of Agriculture. Communications to our Secretary, Mr. F. J. MacAvin, Star Chambers, College Green, Dublin, will have attention.—Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM FIELD, Hon. President, Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock-owners' Association.

Blackrock, Co. Dublin, May 25th, 1921.

IRISH CO-OPERATIVE CLOTHING COMPANY.

A PROGRESSIVE ORGANISATION.

The public meeting which the Irish Co-operative Manufacturing Society had arranged for in the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, last evening has been postponed until Wednesday, the 1st June. The reason for the postponement was that owing to the state of the district in which the Abbey Theatre is situated, following the burning of the Custom House, it was considered most inadvisable to hold the meeting.

The staff of the Society and the workers had too in the rooms in Abbey street, and the premises were inspected by numerous visitors. Here the workers had put before them the internal organisation of the society.

Mr. P. J. Touhey, President of the Society, recounted the history of the organisation to the press representatives present. The society, he stated, was established in October, 1918, with a capital of less than £100. Since then it had grown steadily month by month, until to-day it had a membership of little less than 2,000, with a paid-up capital of approximately £14,000, and between the paid-up capital, deposits placed by members, and a small overdraft, the working capital was close on £20,000. The staff numbered about 300, engaged in the actual clothing trade.

THE SHIRT FACTORY.

A shirt factory was started about a month ago, and the output from it was increasing weekly, reaching a total of about 100 dozen shirts a week. The society's head office is situated at 34 Middle Abbey street, and the showrooms are at 42 Middle Abbey street. There are two separate factories connected with it, one at 50 North Lotts and one at 41 Rutland square, which is used as a shirt factory.

The society has recently acquired extensive new premises in Nos. 98 to 104 Middle Abbey street, with a frontage of 196ft., and a depth of 202ft., in which it intends to concentrate its manufacturing and making-up work, with the view to securing better co-ordination and greater efficiency. In addition to its premises and activities in Dublin, the society has recently established a distributing depot in Bagenalstown, County Carlow, and hopes to embark on a local production scheme. It has been suggested that local production might be started with a fancy handkerchief industry, a number of trained workers in which are already to be found in the district. It is calculated that by the end of the year, said Mr. Tewhey, the society's shirt-making industry should be able to absorb fully 100 workers.

STAFF AND SHAREHOLDERS.

All the members of the staff are members of the society, and shareholders. In addition to the shares which they are obliged to take on being employed on the staff the whole staff, by a resolution which they passed some months ago, have deducted from their weekly wages 5 per cent., to be invested on behalf of each individual member as shares in the society. On the present wages bill 5 per cent. virtually amounts to £1,500, or £1,500 increase in the capital held by the staff, and these investments will continue until the society is fully capitalised.

NOTICE.

The PUBLIC MEETING, To be Held Last Night in the ABBEY THEATRE, Has been Postponed till WEDNESDAY NEXT, 1st JUNE. Same Speakers, Same Place, and Same Hour, 7 P.M.

All people who received invitations to last night's meeting and all others will kindly take this notice as an invitation to attend next Wednesday's Meeting. —(Advt.)

TWO HOUSES DESTROYED IN COUNTY CORK.

Our Clonakilty Correspondent states that during the week official reprisals were carried out by Crown forces in the Clonakilty district. The furniture and effects of John O'Keefe at Clohleen Cottage, near Clonakilty, were burned, and the occupier arrested. He was for many years engineer of the Cork Waterworks. The residence and effects of J. Sexton, midway between Clonakilty and Timoleague, were also burned.

GOLF.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

CYRIL TOLLEY WELL BEATEN.
ONE SOLITARY AMERICAN SURVIVES.
MAJOR HEZLET DEFEATED IN FIFTH ROUND.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

HOYLAKE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The fourth and fifth rounds of the Amateur Championship were played at Hoylake to-day in brilliant weather. The conditions were favourable, a light breeze off the sea tempering the heat of the sun, but the greens were placed, and putting was naturally somewhat of a gamble, which may have been a contributing factor to the surprise results that were recorded in connection with the fourth round play. The first of surprises was the defeat of Jones, the American crack, who fell to Alan Graham, a younger brother of the late John Graham, and himself a university golfer of repute. In the early rounds of the competition Jones was not in form, and this time he met an opponent who could take advantage of his weakness. Graham, as a matter of fact, putted brilliantly on several greens, and he was always a winner.

Tolley, last year's winner, was wild in his long game, and at the green, and had Biddell, a midland champion, taken his chances on the early greens of the round he would have won several holes from home. Best of the late lies was Tolley, who won by the veteran, John Ball, on the nineteenth green from Douglas, a young American.

The features of the fifth round were the decisive victories of A. J. Graham over Hezlet, the runner-up in 1914, and of W. J. Hunter, the finalist of last season's Open Championship, over Blackwell, another former silver medallist, the defeat of J. Ball at the instance of Fred Wright, and the repulse of another American, Paul Hunter. Bernard Darwin, who beat F. Hunter, meets to-morrow being in the sixth round Fred Wright, who now alone survives of the American wonders.

WITH THE IRISH CONTINGENT.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

HOYLAKE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Another scorching day and a hight trial for those playing. Those at home cannot comprehend the exceedingly difficult conditions of play. Blazing glare, glassy greens, and huge crowds, generally in the way, and holes running very close to each other, all made golf hard. The Amateurs finished their door this morning over Gelmel and Evans being beaten, and Jones's defeat was a severe blow. Jones is a good boy, and very fine golfer, but is human, and too young for the conditions here. Tolley's hard matches since Saturday must have tried him hard, and, although playing well, he was beaten by Graham.

Hezlet and Aylmer took only a small crowd, Jones and Tolley attracting all the people. Out in 40 Hezlet was 3 up, and missed some easy chances of winning a couple more holes. He putted well when really wanted. Aylmer was poor off the tees, but made wonderful recoveries. On the whole Hezlet was very lucky to get a half at the short 13th, and was 3 up. At the 14th he got a capital 4, and was 4 up. Aylmer played the 15th and 16th beautifully, and won them. Making no mistakes at the 17th, the Irishman won it in 4, and the match. Hezlet's play was not quite convincing, but he has great heart, and the general idea was he would beat Graham. Only one of the English team that was beaten by America got through the fourth round, a fitting proof of the poor selection made.

It is quite clear that stymies must be done away with. Why should the man nearest the hole be debarred from a clear shot for the hole when the ball farthest has done it? Hoylake, in its present state, is the fairest course imaginable, and much might be done to reconstruct it.

In greater heat than ever Hezlet went out with Allan Graham, who had put out Jones. Hezlet might have won the first, but missed a shortish putt. After that he went badly, losing the second, third, and fourth, halving the fifth, winning the sixth, halving the seventh, and losing the eighth. Hezlet was laid a dead stymie on the 9th green, and turned 3 down. Another stymie at the 11th spoilt any chance he had of recovering holes. Hezlet won the 13th, but, bunkered to the 14th, he could only get a half, and the match ended on the 15th green. He did not have any luck, and his opponent played very well. I think this match was lost on the second tee, when Hezlet took an iron and missed the shot badly.

Huge crowd followed Ball, who was 3 down at the 13th after missing a short putt. His opponent, Wright, was playing good golf, and stopping his ball beautifully. The veteran missed a short putt on the 13th, and after that had no chance of recovery, his opponent playing well. W. J. Hunter was playing great golf in beating Blackwell, who has played some of the best golf during the week. Bedford is playing decisively.

FOURTH ROUND RESULTS.

H. S. Tobbs (Sunningdale) beat G. Kennie (Aberdeen), at 22nd.

W. W. Mackenzie (Morton Hill), beat R. Thompson (Gosforth)—2 and 1.

J. B. BEDDARD (Fenn.) beat C. J. TOLLEY (holder) (Royal Eastbourne)—5 and 1.

A. J. Coleman (Brent Valley) beat V. A. Pollock (B. and A.), at 19th.

A. J. GRAHAM (Royal Liverpool) beat R. JONES (America)—6 and 5.

Major HEZLET (Royal Portrush) beat C. C. AYLMER (Eastleigh)—3 and 1.

F. S. Withers (Sandwell) beat R. S. Pugh (Royal St. Davids)—7 and 6.

F. C. Harrison (Formby) beat W. A. Murray (Bomford)—4 up.

E. Blackwell (Prestwick) beat H. D. Gillies (Ryal)—1 up.

W. I. Hunter (Walmer) beat C. H. Hagward (Uxbridge)—4 and 4.

J. B. Peat (Alnmouth) beat P. C. Quiller (Walton Heath), at 19th.

E. W. Holderness (Walton Heath) beat T. Chilton (Sidcup)—4 and 3.

E. WRIGHT (America) beat W. C. FOWNES (America)—3 and 2.

J. Ball (Royal Liverpool) beat J. H. Douglas (America), at 19th.

Paul Hunter (America) beat F. E. Pegler (Sheffield)—2 up.

B. Darwin (Woking) beat H. Braid (Walton Heath)—5 and 4.

FIFTH ROUND RESULTS.

Tobbs beat Mackenzie—3 and 1.
Beddard beat Coleman—7 and 6.
GRAHAM beat HEZLET—4 and 3.
Harrison beat Withers—5 and 3.
W. Hunter beat Blackwell—7 and 6.
Holderness beat Peate—1 up.
Wright beat Ball—4 and 3.
Darwin beat F. Hunter—2 and 1.

THE JUNIOR CUP.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES AT MILLTOWN.

The first round matches in the Junior Cup at Milltown were, owing to the scratching of Petrock and Co. Louth, reduced to a quartette, so that the day was not quite such a busy one as the Committee of the Milltown Club expected it would be. The arrangements made by the club, which were complete in every respect, were efficiently carried out by the Secretary, Mr. Walsh, and the Green Committee had the course in admirable order. The net result of the day's play was that Kingstown, Dr. Milkins, Hermitage, and Sutton survived, as did the Castle and Rathfarnham by virtue of their respective opponents withdrawing from the competition. Contrary to anticipations, Kingstown achieved a 5-2 victory over Portmarnock, but on the handicap the winners were a little the stronger side. Last year's winners, Hermitage, had an easy win over the Dublin University team, whom everyone was delighted to see out once more; but the Trinity "tail" was, on handicap, much weaker than the opposition. Howth stood no chance against Sutton, and won only one match. A decisive victory was Milltown's 5-1 defeat of Clontarf, but here again the difference in the handicaps was rather pronounced; in fact, Milltown seem to have the strongest combination competing for the Cup, but it appears that the Castle team is expected to go far in the tournament. To-day the second and semi-final rounds will be played. The matches are as follows:—

10.0—Killiney v. Skerries.
10.30—Kingstown v. Castle.
11.0—Rathfarnham v. Milltown.
11.30—Hermitage v. Sutton.

The semi-finals begin at 3.30 and 4 o'clock. Details:—

Portmarnock.		Kingstown.	
W. Macaulay (4)	0	H. R. Sinclair (4) (3 and 2)	1
J. Wilkinson (5)	0	S. "Rach" (4) (1 up)	1
R. Grove-White (5) (at 19th)	1	F. C. M'Cormick (5)	0
J. W. Flynn (6)	0	J. Robinson (4) (4 and 3)	1
W. S. Matterson (6)	0	A. Mallet (5) (3 and 2)	1
E. M'Grath (7) (3 and 2)	1	T. Staples (5)	0
H. E. Phillipson (8)	0	T. J. Gillespie (6) (4 and 3)	1
	2		4

Clontarf.		Milltown.	
T. Ryan (6)	0	H. Phillipson (4) (at 19th)	1
R. Milne (7) (at 19th)	1	R. J. White (4)	0
J. Aston (7)	0	J. W. Callan (4) (5 and 3)	1
T. Carson (7)	0	M. P. Dawson (4) (1 up)	1
I. Maddox (9)	0	J. Roberts (5) (3 and 2)	1
P. Sythes (10)	0	J. P. Barney (5) (3 and 1)	1
J. Dallas (10)	0	V. V. Drennan (3) (9 and 7)	1
	1		6

Hermitage.		Dublin University.	
J. Conan (4) (5 and 3)	1	W. Hunter (4)	0
T. Cormack (5) (1 up)	1	K. Craddock (4)	0
J. Scott (6) (5 and 1)	1	J. S. Pettigrew (5)	0
J. C. Carroll (6) (3 and 2)	1	W. M'Cauchey (6)	0
M. M'Donald (6)	0	L. Werner (11) (5 and 4)	1
J. J. Doyle (7)	0	W. Holmes (12) (4 and 3)	1
L. Sherlock (8) (3 and 2)	1	P. G. Crotten (13)	0
	5		2

Sutton.		Howth.	
W. Manico (5) (6 and 4)	1	P. J. Hanlon (9)	0
J. M'Cassell (6) (4 and 2)	1	E. M. Stuart (9)	0
J. Crowley (6) (6 and 4)	1	W. Devoy (10)	0
F. Walker (6) (3 and 2)	1	H. Kelly (12)	0
T. J. Geary (7) (7 and 6)	0	W. M. Dunne (12)	0
D. Sidford (8) (5 and 3)	1	T. J. Reilly (14)	0
P. B. M'Namhies (10)	0	J. W. Burke (18) (1 up)	1
	6		1

Castle		Rathfarnham	
W. A. Tuthill	scr.	W. A. Cecil Smith	scr.

BARTON CUP.
CASTLE v. MILLTOWN.
Played on Tuesday. At Castle.

Castle.		Milltown.	
Adams and Jones	0	Telford and Kilduff	1
Ryan and Butler	1	Jeeper and Page	0
Wayland and M'Allister	1	Foster and Long	0
		Milltown.	
O'Toole and Cleary	1	Drennan and Leonard	0
Beattie and Chapman	1	Maguire and Gowran	0
	4		1

SOLICITORS' G.S.—The annual competition for challenge cup was held on the 24th inst. at Dollymount Links. Results:—M. Byrne (17), 72; S. Reilly (11), 72; E. Browne (17), 76; D. Sullivan (at 19th), 77. Afternoon foursome—S. M. Reilly and F. Reilly, 3 down; E. Thompson and F. D. Darley, 4 down.

GREYSTONES.—May 28th—Scratch Cup, 18 holes, two rounds of 18 holes. Prizes at 10, 11.30, 12, 2, 3, and 3.

MILLTOWN.—Saturday next—Barton Cup, match play, 18-hole heats. Entries close to-morrow at 8 p.m.

CASTLE (Ladies).—May 27th—Prize presented by Mrs. Lenehan, 18 holes, stroke (nine sealed holes); open to ladies, 1.30, and 4.45 o'clock.

SUTTON (Ladies).—Match of competition for "on" handicaps—Mrs. Pentony, 84; Mrs. Gill, 86; Miss C. Dimond, 87.

KILLARNEY.—Ladies' stroke competition for Cup presented by Earl of Kenmare:—Miss Guerin, 98-21-77; Miss K. O'Sullivan, 103-19-85; Miss Stack, 106-22-86; Miss Bailey, 113-25-88. Mixed foursomes—P. O'Connor and Miss Carey, 102-24-78; I. O'Sullivan and Miss O'Sullivan, 94-16-78; M. Murray and Miss Guerin, 99-17-81. Men's stroke competition—D. O'Connell, 83-8-75; Dr. Jones, 89-12-77. Men's four-ball against O'Sullivan, 89-12-77. Men's stroke competition, 2nd D. O'Connor and F. O'Connor, 3 up; Dr. O'Sullivan, 2nd D. O'Connell, 5 up. Men's stroke competition, Class I.—V. O'Sullivan, 86-12-74; W. F. Quinlan, 86-13-74; P. O'Connell, 85-8-74. Gross score prize—D. O'Connell, 83. Men's stroke competition, Class II.—M. Murray, 75; D. Mounter, 74. Men's bed, ball foursome events against bogey—J. O'Dea and P. A. Foley, 4 up; D. O'Connor and P. J. O'Connor, 4 up; W. F. Quinlan and D. O'Sullivan, 3 up; W. L. O'Sullivan and W. J. McDonnell, 3 up. Driving competition—Winner, J. J. Wrynn. Approaching and putting competition—John O'Leary.

CASTLEKNOCK COLLEGE UNION.—Members wishing to enter for the Schools' Unions Golfing Society's Competition on Wednesday, 1st June, kindly send name and lowest club handicap (stating if seat in char-a-banc is required) to J. J. Hickey, 23 North Earl street, by this evening. Char-a-banc leaves O'Connell Bridge, 10 a.m. 7/6 return.—(Advt.)

J. W. ELVERY AND CO., LTD.

Ask to See New Golf Bag, with lock-fast hood. Large and Varied Stock of Golf Clubs, Balls, etc.

ELEPHANT HOUSE.

45 & 46 Lr. Sackville street, 76 Middle Abbey street, 54 Nassau street, 65 Dawson street, 78 Patrick street, 31 Condoit street, DUBLIN.

CORK. LONDON. —(Advt.)

THE LATE DISTRICT INSPECTOR POTTER.

SYMPATHY OF CAHIR MAGISTRATES.

At the Cahir monthly Petty Sessions yesterday, Major Murdock, R.M., referred to the murder of District-Inspector Potter, and moved a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Potter and family in their bereavement.

Captain St. George, R.M., in seconding the resolution, said that he thought District Inspector Potter would be the last man to meet with such an end, as he had always done his duty with the minimum of hardness.

District Inspector Scott said that he wished to associate himself with the remarks of the Bench on behalf of the district force. Such a murder would not deter the force from carrying out their duty as they were doing it—fearlessly and well.

THE MIDLETON MURDERS.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Further details of the murders of members of the Crown forces on May 14th at Midleton, County Cork, are given in a police report, which states that the last outrage was committed at 3.30 p.m., when Sergeant Coleman, R.I.C., entered a public-house in Main street. A few minutes later shots were fired from the doorway, and the sergeant fell dead with bullet wounds in the head and stomach.

At 6.25 p.m. a sergeant and three constables passed down the street on their way to fetch the parish priest to the police barracks, to which place the sergeant's body had been taken. Heavy fire was opened on the party of police from windows in the street, and Constables Thomas Corwyn and Harold Thompson were killed instantly. At the same time Constable McDonald, who was walking in another part of the street, was fired at and wounded.

The whole street was swept by fire from

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC SOCIETY.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.30. TERMINATING AT 9.30
And following Evenings
THE GREAT FARCICAL COMEDY,
THE NEW BOY.
TO-NIGHT—GRAND GALA NIGHT.
To-morrow (Fri.) Evening and Sat. Matinee at 2.30.
THE FAMOUS FARCE,
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?
Next Week—Tues., C. Dignan's presents
CONNIE EDISS in the Great Comedy Success,
"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE.
PHIBSBORO' ROAD.
LAST THREE DAYS.
MARTIN HARVEY in
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS."
Commencing at 2.30, 5.30, and 7.45 p.m.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
Monday Next—
NAZIMOVA in "The Heart of a Child."

The SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE.
FOUR DAYS ONLY.
"GHOSTS,"
Starring Henry B. Walthall,
Adapted from the Famous Play by Henrik Ibsen.
Don't Miss this Super-Production.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
"THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW."
Starring
CHARLES RAY.
FIRST TIME TO DUBLIN.

THE CARLTON.
"THE CORSICAN BROTHERS."
The World-Famous Romance by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, featuring DUSTIN FARNUM.

ST. CATHERINE'S PARISH
A SALE OF WORK AND FETE,
To defray Church and School Building Debt,
Will be held in the
SCHOOLS and GROUNDS, DONORE AVENUE,
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) and SATURDAY,
MAY 27th and 28th.
Opening Ceremony To-morrow (Friday), 2.30.
Chairman:
The Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. the PROVOST.
Opening Ceremony Saturday, 2.30.
Chairman:
The Very Rev. The DEAN OF ST. PATRICK'S.

ABERDEEN HALL,
SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 28th, 1921,
At 4 p.m.
HUBERT ROONEY'S PUPILS' CONCERT.
SOLOS, DUETS, TRIOS, QUARTETS AND CHORUSES BY FIFTY PUPILS.
TICKETS (Reserved) 5s., (Unreserved) 2s. (both including tax). Booking at Pigott's.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of the
RIGHT HONORABLE DERRICK WARNER WILLIAM LORD BARON ROSSMORE, late of Rossmore, in the County of Monaghan, Peer of the Realm, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Vic. Cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be Creditors of, or otherwise having any claim against the Personal Estate of the said Right Honorable Derrick Warner William Lord Baron Rossmore, deceased, who died on the 21st day of January, 1921, at Rossmore aforesaid, are hereby required, on or before the 13th day of June, 1921, to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims to the undersigned, one of the Executors named in the Will of Deceased, to whom Probate thereof was granted on the 12th day of May, 1921, at the District Registry at Armagh of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland.
And Notice is hereby further given, that after the said 13th day of June, 1921, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice and particulars shall have been received as above required.
Dated this 20th day of May, 1921.
WILLIAM MARTIN, Solicitor, 50 Dawson-street, Dublin, and Monaghan.
To the Solicitors for the Executor.

THE LATE MOST REVEREND WILLIAM JOSEPH WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.
Creditors of the above, who died on 9th April, 1921, are required to send in their claims at once to the undersigned Solicitors for the Executors, the Most Reverend Edward Joseph Byrne, Bishop of Ossory, the Right Reverend Bartholomew Messmer Fitzpatrick, and the Reverend Patrick Doran.
Dated this 20th day of May, 1921.
A. O'HAGAN and SON, Solicitors, 9 Harcourt-street, Dublin.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.
COURT OF THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.
LAND PURCHASE ACTS.
Record No. E.C. 9906 (Sec. 45).
Estate of
LAURENCE DOMINICK TRANT,
late of Tiggeraly, County of Tipperary.
Take Notice that the Final Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the proposed of the sale of part of the Lands of Ballynakoe, containing 335a. 3r. 18p.; Doves Leas, containing 115a. 1r. 5p. and Kinbaha, containing 60a. 0r. 0p., all Statute measure, and all situate in the Barony of Elogarty and County of Tipperary, which Lands have been sold to the Irish Land Commission, in the above Acts, in ten-tenths, has been lodged in the Registrary Office of this Court, at 24 Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or claiming therein, either in amount of the amount or the priority of any claim therein reported as due to him or to any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating particulars of the same demand, and filing with the Registrar of this Court, on or before the 24th day of June, 1921, and to appear on the following Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1921, at 11 o'clock, before the Judicial Commissioner at his Court, at the Four Courts, Dublin, when and where adjudicate upon the several claims appearing on the schedule, and upon any objections lodged thereto. And Take Notice that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be varied or vacated within the time aforesaid. And further take Notice that I have fixed Tuesday, the 28th day of June, 1921, at my Chamber, 52 Nassau-street, Dublin, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the sending of the sequal claims appearing on the said Schedule, and all parties interested should attend before me on that day with the necessary proofs to vouch their respective claims, with a view to the same being distributed on the said 30th day of June, 1921.
Dated the 25th day of May, 1921.
W. JEFFERY WHITE, Examiner.
ALLEN & HODGES, Solicitors for Vendor, 11 Dame street, Dublin.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.
CHANCERY DIVISION.—MASTER'S OFFICE.
LAND REGISTRY OF IRELAND.
CENTRAL OFFICE, ROE COURTS, DUBLIN.
In the Matter of
THE LOCAL REGISTRATION OF TITLE (IRELAND) ACT, 1891.
And of the Application of
THE CONNAUGHT DISTRICT BOARD, FOR IRELAND, Owners of Land.
Application No. 11464.
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to all whom it may concern that the above-named Owners have lodged an application to be registered as Full Owners of an Estate in Fee Simple under the Ireland Act of Fee Farm Grant, made in the Office of Mar, 1860, under the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act by Catherine Armstrong to Peter O'Donnell in the undermentioned Lands—that is to say: Part of the Lands of Knockatoom, containing 1.65 acres, 2 roods, 27 perches, or thereabouts, Statute measure, situate in the Barony of Leyny and County of Sligo, which Lands are delineated on the map thereof annexed to the said Office.
The said Owners ask to have the registration of title with the said Lands made subject to such incumbrances as are set out in the Application and to such other incumbrances as may be entered in pursuance of the Act as may affect the said lands.
The Application and the Maps may be inspected in the Central Office.
AND THIS IS FURTHER TO GIVE NOTICE that after the expiration of one Calendar Month from the date of the publication of this Notice the Registration will be proceeded with unless in the meantime notice is given to the contrary.
All persons claiming to be such Registration are hereby required to file their objections in writing, duly verified in the Central Office.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1921.
M. BARRINGTON, Chief Examiner of Titles.
JOHN O'CONNOR, Solicitor for the Connaught District Board for Ireland, 25 Eustace-square, Dublin.

ONE TON
FIREWOOD LOGS
FOR 65/-,
DELIVERED DUBLIN AREA.
J. PULLAR PHIBBS, LIMITED,
NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN.
Telephone: 1442.

LOANS BY POST.
£20 TO £5,000
—In any part of Ireland and Great Britain—to all respectable persons on Note of Hand. Loans arranged by post, without interview. No fees charged or beforehand charges.
THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND, LTD.,
15 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN.
J. C. WALSHE, Secretary.

£5 TO £500 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, on Note of Hand. Privacy Guaranteed. Apply personally, or by letter, to
THE MANAGER,
THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LIMITED),
87 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

LOANS, £10 to £500, promptly and strictly Private guaranteed, to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all respectable applicants, on simple Promissory Note. Distance no objection. Repayments arranged to suit Borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special operations for Short Loans. No fee or preliminary expense unless business actually completed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to
DAVID I. COHEN,
25 DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.

CASH ADVANCED.
POST DATED CHEQUES AND BILLS DISCOUNTED.
STRICTEST PRIVACY GUARANTEED.
THE COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL FINANCE CO., LTD.,
6 WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone 1080.
Telegrams—"Commercial, Dublin, 1068."

BELFAST RESIDENTS
Having any difficulty in entering their Copy of this Paper in the forenoon will oblige by communicating with our Branch Office, 108 ROYAL AVENUE, BELFAST.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.0 TWICE NIGHTLY 7.50
G. S. MELVIN. GEAR & MILTON in "Pictures."
AND ALL-STAR COMPANY.

WINTER GARDENS.
Vocalist This Week—MR. SAM JOY.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, and SATURDAY.
NORMA TALMADGE
In a Gorgeous Photo-Drama,
A DAUGHTER OF TWO WORLDS
Screening each day at 4.15, 6.15, and 8.20 sharp.
Bray Pictograph, Comedy, Pictorial, etc., etc.

LA SCALA THEATRE.
CONTINUOUS. 2.30 to 9.30. CONTINUOUS.
First time in Dublin.
CHARLES RAY,
IN A CHARMING STORY,
"PEACEFUL VALLEY."
SPLENDID COMEDIES, ETC.
ORCHESTRA.

SALTHILL HOTEL—DANCE,
Under the direction of Miss Dorothy Maher (of Cork).
SATURDAY NEXT, 9.30 to 12 p.m.
Tickets obtainable at Hotel Office, or at the Royal Hibernian Hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING
Of this Society will be Held in the Boardroom,
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
131 THOMAS STREET,
On WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th, 1921.
Chair will be taken at 7.30 p.m.

NOTICE.
THE BALMORAL CONCERT PARTY.
The above Concert Party having been disbanded, Notice is hereby given to all Tradesmen that no further orders must be accepted on behalf of same.
T. E. D. NOLAN, F.R.I.
Bennett's Bath Barracks, Dublin.

THE REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
Take Notice that an Application will be made to the Justices of the Peace at Petty Sessions to be held at Roscrea on the 6th day of June next, or the first opportunity thereafter, for a Certificate of Registration of the ROSCREA POST COMRADES OF THE GREAT WAR, in Church street, Roscrea.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1921.
JOSEPH NIXON, Honorary Secretary, Roscrea.
E. P. O. BRIDGE, Solicitor, Roscrea.

SERMONS.

MORAVIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.
A SERMON,
On Behalf of these Missions will (D.V.) be Preached in
THE MORAVIAN CHURCH,
KEVIN STREET, LOWER,
On SUNDAY, MAY 29th, 1921,
At 11.30 o'clock a.m., by
Dr. A. RENÉ HEIGER
(New home on furlough from West Himalaya).
A COLLECTION WILL BE MADE AT THE CLOSE OF THE SERVICE.
These Missions of the Moravian Church are carried on in Africa, Australia, Thibet, Labrador, Alaska, California, Surinam, Demerara, Nicaragua, and the West Indies.
Donations from those who cannot attend the Service will be thankfully received by the Dublin Treasurer, Mr. F. E. Griffith, Rathdowne Cottage, Rathmines; or by the Minister, the Rev. J. E. Hutton, M.A., 27 Brighton road, Rathgar.

CONTRACTS.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILK.
The Corporation of Dublin is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Supply, for a period of three months, from 1st June, 1921, of from 20 to 40 Gallons of Pure New Milk per day to the Tuberculosis Hospital, Pinnoiseum road, in two deliveries. Tenders must specify the name of two substantial sureties who will enter into a Bond for the due performance of the Contract.
Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the "Chairman, Supplies Committee, Corporation Buildings, Upper Edward street," endorsed "Tender for Supply of Milk," and be delivered to the Town Clerk, Corporation Buildings, Upper Edward street, on or before SATURDAY, 4th day of JUNE, 1921.
The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
M. J. WALSH,
Assistant to the Town Clerk.
Exchange Buildings, Upper Edward street.
25th May, 1921.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN
CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEA.
The Corporation of Dublin is prepared to Purchase 6 Chests of Assam Tea at 1/4 per pound, in Bond for the use of the Tuberculosis Institutions under its control. Samples to be addressed to the "Chairman, Supplies Committee," and must be delivered at the Town Clerk's Office, Exchange Buildings, Upper Edward street, on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 4th JUNE, 1921, at the rate of 2/6 must accompany each Sample submitted, and Tenders will be selected by an expert confidential for the purpose.
M. J. WALSH,
Assistant to the Town Clerk.
Exchange Buildings, Upper Edward street.
24th May, 1921.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON AND CHERBOURG TO NEW YORK
Mauretania—Sailing date shortly. Aquitania ..... June 4
Reduced account coal. *Emperor of India ..... June 11
Sailing date announced shortly. (Kaiser I Hind) June 8
Berengaria (ex Imperator) June 18.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK
Carmania ..... June 1 | †Albania ..... June 25
Caronia ..... June 15 | Carmania ..... June 30
LONDON AND CHERBOURG TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK
Saxonia ..... June 30
*Direct to New York. †Not calling at Halifax.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES FROM UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND MEDITERRANEAN.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars apply Cunard Line, Liverpool; 21 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 29-31 Cockspur street, London, S.W.1; James Little and Co., Ltd., 1 Albert square, Belfast.
CUNARD LINE, QUEENSTOWN.

DUBLIN, SILLOTH, and ISLE OF MAN STEAMERS.
The Steamer "Tarrow" is expected to sail from the Liffey Wall for DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN, and SILLOTH, this (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 5 o'clock, instead of FRIDAY.
WILLIAM SLOAN and Co.,
North Wall,
Dublin.

EDUCATION.

LOWTHER COLLEGE, BODELWYDDAN CASTLE, near Rhyl, N. Wales.—Beautifully situated in park of 400 acres; sea and mountain air; large staff, twenty resident mistresses, including Bachelor B.A., M.A., L.R.A.M.; Classes in French; electric light, modern sanitation; Special Courses of Study, including Domestic Science, Gardening, and Poultry Keeping.
Principal—Mrs. LINDLEY.

ROYAL SCHOOL, ARMAGH.
FEES, £63 A YEAR.
ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS
of the Value of £15 and £10 given to Desirable Candidates.

THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, FALLOWFIELD, MANCHESTER, for Training Ladies as Children's Nurses, Practical Training in Nursery Management, Needlework, Domestic Subjects, and Child Study. Children in Residence. Fees, £90 for eight months' course. Particulars to be obtained from the PRINCIPAL.

BOARDING SCHOOLS for Boys and Girls, any district. Particulars free. Scholastic Bureau, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1. Phone: Museum 6294.

HARRINGTON'S
IRISH-MADE
PAINTS,
DISTEMPERS,
VARNISHES,
BOOT POLISHES,
FLOOR Do.
BRUSHES.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
HARRINGTON'S, LTD.,
SHANDON CHEMICAL WORKS,
CORK.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
We Prepare All Classes of Repayment Claims, Appeals and Returns.
HAYDEN and CO.,
Income Tax and Super Tax Experts,
64 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following is the order of advertisements in to-day's Issue:—

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Notices.
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Lost and Found.
Situations Vacant and Wanted.
Medical.
Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted.
Second Page.
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Furniture & Household.
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Dress for Sale & Wanted.
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Tuitions.
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Fourth Page.
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Stabling to Let and Wanted.
Houses to Let & Wanted.
Apartments.
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The Irish Times.
THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921.

Incendiaries yesterday destroyed the Custom House, Dublin. In a fight with Crown forces seven civilians were killed, ten wounded, and 111 arrested.—(P. 5.)

District Inspector White, R.I.C., was wounded in an ambush in County Wexford on Tuesday night. Afterwards a civilian was dangerously wounded.—(P. 6.)

The military caught men wrecking a bridge near Tralee on Tuesday night. One civilian was killed, two were wounded, and nine were arrested.—(P. 6.)

Patrick Hickey, a County Cork farmer, was shot dead in a bog near his home on Tuesday.—(P. 6.)

During an outbreak of rioting in Belfast last night a civilian was shot dead.—(P. 6.)

Yesterday there was no formal opening ceremony in connection with the Trinity Sittings in the Four Courts, Dublin.—(P. 2.)

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Irish Bench and Bar War Memorial was held in the Four Courts, Dublin, yesterday.—(P. 2.)

The President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, in an address to the members yesterday, reviewed the situation in Ireland and trade conditions generally.—(P. 3.)

The history and expansion of the Irish Co-operative Clothing Company was recounted by Mr. P. J. Tewhey to a number of Press representatives in Dublin yesterday.—(P. 3.)

The counting of the votes in the Northern elections is likely to be completed in most of the divisions to-day, when some of the results will be declared.—(P. 5.)

In the House of Lords yesterday the Lord Chancellor declined to re-open the inquiry into the Castleconnell shootings.—(P. 6.)

The second reading of the Finance Bill was carried in the House of Commons last night.—(P. 5.)

The Prime Minister has invited the coal-owners and the miners to a conference on Friday.—(P. 5.)

The Board of Trade held an inquiry in London yesterday with reference to the Dublin Gas Company's application for leave to increase its charges.—(P. 6.)

In the Divorce Court, London, yesterday, the Countess of Drogheda was granted an order for the restitution of conjugal rights.—(P. 6.)

At the Curragh yesterday the race for the Irish Two Thousand Guineas was won by Mr. C. L. Mackean's Soldemnis. Mr. J. T. Rogers's Fairy Chief was second, and Major Dixon's Kircubbin third.—(P. 8.)

The thirty-third annual general meeting of Messrs. Bolands, Limited, was held yesterday.—(P. 9.)

The London Stock Markets were very quiet, a feature being the fall in Burmah Oils on the reduced dividend. Loan and discount rates were again very hard. Dublin Market was irregular, with some brisk features.—(P. 9.)

How Long?

As we write, one of Dublin's largest and most beautiful buildings is a mass of fire and there is little prospect that even its framework can be saved. This destruction is the work of Irishmen—the latest triumph of the Republican arms. The burning of Gandon's Custom House is the costliest and most reckless "operation of war" from which Dublin has suffered since the Rebellion of 1916. Its object, we suppose, was the crippling of the work of the Local Government Board and other public departments through the destruction of their official papers and records. The attack was well planned, but it was interrupted at an early stage by the vigilance and courage of the Auxiliary Police. At one o'clock, or a little sooner, some scores of men raided the Custom House, "held up" the staffs, and carried a large quantity of petrol into the building. They did their work of incendiarism so completely that the flames broke out simultaneously on all four fronts. The Auxiliary Police were quickly on the scene. They surrounded and entered the great block and it appears that few of the raiders were able to escape. One hundred and eleven arrests were made and many revolvers were captured. These things were not done, however, without fierce fighting and a heavy loss of life. Four cadets were wounded, according to the official report; seven civilians were killed and ten wounded. The arrival of the police and troops, prompt though it was, failed to prevent the work of destruction. A party of raiders had kept the Fire Brigade within doors at Tara street, and when it arrived after a delay of half-an-hour the fire had taken a secure hold of the building. Last night the noble dome still stood aloft, but it was encircled with a sea of flame.

The Custom House was one of the glories of Dublin. It was Gandon's best work and an Irish sculptor—a man of the people—fashioned the decorations that travellers and connoisseurs have admired for one hundred and thirty years. In evenings of fine sunset the stately building gave to our harbour the romance and atmosphere of one of Turner's masterpieces. The humblest citizen was conscious of the value of this great possession; all will remember the public protest when its grandeur was impaired by the building of the "Loop Line" railway bridge. Now the great possession has been snatched from Dublin or, at the best, marred and disfigured for a long time. Why? When the Custom House was built men said that it would remain, "a striking and beautiful monument of national spirit, of national taste and ingenuity, until the hand of all-dissolving time shall lay it in ruins." Why have Irishmen—professing to love their country—anticipated the hand of time by this deliberate deed of destruction? It was, we may be told, an act of war upon the British Government; and it is true that the British Government suffers something in the way of time, money, and convenience. These are small matters, however, and the average Englishman will not lose a minute's sleep over the burning of the Dublin Custom House. The main loss, the real loss, the permanent loss falls on Ireland. We fail utterly to understand the minds of those who think that it is sound warfare and sound patriotism to scourge their own country because they hate another country. To us this presents itself as a policy of folly and sheer despair. Sooner or later we must have a settlement of the Irish problem. Let us suppose that Sinn Féin will win and will get its Republic. Then its first need will be a worthy Custom House in the Irish capital. If it believes that a Republic is inevitable, by what logic can it justify the destruction of a building that would have done honour to the mightiest Republic in the world?

That is a material aspect of the question. From the moral and political aspects the wickedness of yesterday's outrage assumes a darker hue. The burning of the Custom House is not merely a blow to Irish pride and Irish commerce; it is a blow to all our prospects of peace. Its political effect in Great Britain will be to discredit the Republican demand still further; but the effect in Ireland will be to increase the difficulties of any form of national settlement. Peace can come only through agreement between North and South, and during recent weeks it seemed to many good Irishmen that the arena for peace negotiations was beginning to be outlined. The South has elected its representatives; the Northern Parliament will be constituted within the next fortnight. The Northern elections have passed without any violent outbreak of passion or disorder. Mr. de Valera's meeting with Sir James Craig allowed us to think that, in these circumstances, conference would become possible and that settlement might be the fruit of conference. What can such deeds as the burning of the Custom House do to bring Irishmen together? Their fatal effect is to drive North and South further apart, to create new hatreds and suspicions, to open up new vistas of barren strife. Surely these results are not the deliberate goal of Republican statesmanship? Mr. Andrew Jameson spoke the grim truth yesterday when he told the Dublin Chamber of Commerce that a continuance of existing conditions must sweep our wage-earners, capitalists, and manufacturers into the vortex of a common ruin. Are the Irish people wholly bereft of voice and power to end these conditions? Are the flames of the Custom House to be, indeed, the funeral pyre of a nation's hopes?

The Treasury's Task.

The early activity of Sir Robert Horne's new broom at the Treasury is responsible for the White Paper on National Expenditure which was issued yesterday. It gives the official seal to a proposal which every newspaper in the Kingdom has been urging for the last two years. Expenditure must be regulated according to revenue. Next year, for instance, even if there be no remission in taxation, the country's revenue is very unlikely to exceed £950,000,000. Of that sum at least £465,000,000 will be swallowed up in debt and other Consolidated Fund services, without any provision for a proper War Loan Sinking Fund or a reduction of the enormous floating debt. The balance will be £485,000,000, which will be available for the ordinary supply services. The estimates for these services in the current year amount to £603,000,000, and next year additional charges under the Agriculture Act of 1920 must be met. The problem can be solved in three ways: money can be borrowed, taxes can be increased, and expenditure can be reduced. The first two are out of the question. As the White Paper says, borrowing would lead to renewed inflation, with all its evil concomitants, and would depress the value of sterling both at home and abroad. The imposition of further taxes would cripple industry and would meet with violent opposition in Parliament and throughout the country. The Treasury, therefore, has chosen the third way. £485,000,000 will be available for the supply services, and they must bring their estimates down to that sum. The task will involve an all-round "cut" of some 20 *per cent.*, but the departments must set to work at once and have their provisional estimates ready by the end of July. They must stop at nothing to secure the necessary reductions. Every department is instructed to undertake a "searching examination" of its current expenditure and to apply the pruning hook with ruthless vigour. The Government recognises that economies on the requisite scale cannot be made by the dismissal of a few dozen office boys, and gives the various departments *carte blanche* to suggest reforms. No service must be regarded as sacrosanct, however desirable or efficient it may be. Should a proposed reduction in expenditure involve a question of policy, or even of Statute, the Government will review its policy or get the necessary sanction from Parliament to revise the Statute as the occasion may demand. The point of the whole thing is that a limit is to be set to the total amount of money available for spending purposes. Whether or not Sir Robert Horne's instructions will be carried out remains to be seen; but, now that they have been given, Parliament, if it will, can insist on their observance. The reduction of expenditure from £603,000,000 to £485,000,000 in a single year would be a splendid achievement. It would infuse new blood into the nation's anæmic economy and would inspire the whole world with an increased confidence in Britain's financial security. If Sir Robert Horne is in earnest, we feel convinced that he will see it through; but he must be supported by the House of Commons, which should make a point of refusing to sanction any vote, however small, without the most scrupulous examination.

Industrial Peace.

In his address to the Dublin Chamber of Commerce yesterday the President dealt at some length with the state of trade and made a strong plea for industrial peace. The series of strikes since the Armistice has done tremendous harm to the national prosperity and it is high time that every section of the community should cease squabbling and put its shoulder to the wheel. Britain's most urgent need today is to regain her former position in the world's markets, and that never can be done unless good-will prevails between employers and employed. We won the war, but we shall lose the fruits of peace if we do not increase and cheapen production and, for a time at least, export more goods than we import, in order to pay off our foreign debt. For the last two years the reverse has been the case. The coal strike, now in its eighth week, not merely has strangled every other industry, but has robbed the country of its most valuable article of export. It has endangered the very foundations of the community's economic life and neither party to the dispute can benefit by it. Canada has adopted legislation which makes the use of the strike weapon illegal, except as a last resort, and the Act has given most satisfactory results. In the first year the number of strikes was reduced by about ninety *per cent.* Is it too much to hope that the sufferings of the last two months have convinced the British people of the need of similar legislation? Government control has played a large part in reducing trade to its present state, and Mr. Jameson's condemnation of it was not a whit too strong.

Control of Traffic.

Owing to the absence of special railway facilities the roads to Epsom on Derby Day will be more crowded than they ever were before. The police will have a heavy task in regulating the traffic and there is a danger that, despite their great skill and experience of the work, the roads may be hopelessly congested. The authorities, however, have left nothing to chance. They have arranged that aeroplanes shall patrol the roads and that the observers shall be in constant "wireless" communication with the traffic superintendent. Thus he will be kept well informed of the state of every stretch of road, and whenever any special congestion is reported he will be able to telephone his instructions to the men on duty at various points. The scheme is novel, but its utility cannot be questioned. In some respects it resembles the plan which was adopted to keep different units of the Army in contact after the Hindenburg Line was broken and the Allies began to advance towards the Rhine. The aeroplanes will be equipped with cinematograph apparatus, and it is expected that the films will be of great assistance to the authorities when they make their arrangements for future Derbys. This suggests that an aerial survey of London and other large cities might provide *data* for further efforts in handling the traffic of congested streets more speedily. Street traffic has developed enormously during recent years, and it is obvious that a policeman who can see only a few yards ahead cannot control it efficiently.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

APPEAL FOR A NEW SPIRIT.

The Bishop of Peterborough presided over a large meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, last night, "to appeal to all Christian people for a new spirit in dealing with the Irish question." Upon the platform were many Church dignitaries.

The Bishop of Peterborough, opening the meeting after an intercession of prayer, said that we were passing through a period of disillusionment since the war. The millennium had not come, and showed no signs of coming. Force was no solution of our difficulties. Political opportunism was a hopeless remedy.

The Bishop of Southwark said that he had received a letter, asking him to mind his own business as a bishop, and not to interfere with Ireland; but he pointed out that Ireland was the business of every citizen to-day. "Murder is hateful," he went on, "and it is always murder whoever does it. We stand here to condemn lawless wrong on both sides, and I am bound to say that such acts were committed recently by men on the Irish side. The murder of men in cold blood and the shooting of women are not the things of civilised or uncivilised war, but acts of murder condemned by God and man." The English people, the bishop added, were responsible for the policy which allowed these acts to be done in Ireland. The present policy of both sides was laying the foundation of a deep and lasting hate which it might take them very many years to eradicate.

Professor Stockley, of Cork, said that the analysis of conscience "put themselves in the position of the Irish people, and then ask themselves what they would do"; and Mr. James Douglas, of Dublin, who followed, declared that the real heart of Ireland and the real heart of England would some day be united through Christianity. Ireland was ready for peace. It was ready for peace when she was ready for another conquest. Ireland, he declared, had the right to choose her own destiny. (Cheers.)

The following resolution was carried, upon the motion of the Bishop of Manchester:—"That this meeting of members of different Christian communions pleads most earnestly for the cessation of violence and counter-violence in Ireland. It appeals to both sides for a new spirit, and urges upon their fellow-countrymen in Great Britain the frank recognition that the ideals of force should not and cannot be crushed by force."

OBITUARY.

MR. MICHAEL DRUMMOND, K.C.

The death took place yesterday, at 22 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, of Mr. Michael Drummond, K.C., late County Court Judge, at the age of 71 years. He was admitted a barrister in Michaelmas Term, 1872, and was called to the Inner Bar in 1891. He was a Bencher of the King's Inns in 1896. For many years he practised both as junior and senior counsel with marked success, and in 1904 was appointed County Court Judge and Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Cavan and Leitrim. Ten years later he was transferred to the Counties of Longford, Meath and Westmeath, and Kings County, and on his retirement in 1918 was succeeded by County Court Judge Bonaghy, K.C. Since then he has lived in Dublin. The funeral will be private.

MR. WILLIAM A. BROWN, B.A.

Much regret has been caused in educational circles and among the general public by the death of Mr. W. A. Brown, B.A., Senior Inspector of National Schools. The son of one of the National Board's inspectors, he was appointed to the same office in 1883, and had thus attained thirty-eight years' service when he succumbed, after an operation. His courteous and kindly presence endeared him to teachers and pupils, while his sterling qualities gained for him many friends. His death is a special grief to his colleagues.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR (SUMMER TIME).

To-day ..... Morning	2.53	Evening	3.15
To-morrow	3.37	"	4.0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (SUMMER TIME).

To-day ..... Rises	3.10	Sets	9.24
To-morrow ..... "	3.9	"	9.25

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 10.54 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6 and 7.50 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"The New Boy," 7.30 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—Pictures, 2.30 to 9.30 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—Continuous.
Pillar Picture Theatre—Continuous.
Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 to 9.45 p.m.

THE RAINFALL IN DUBLIN.

The Irish Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday, 21st May, 1921, states that the following rainfalls were registered:—City of Dublin, 0.11; Rathmines and Rathgar, 0.06; Kingstown, 0.16.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—The anti-cyclonic ridge recently extending over Ireland and England has dispersed, while a large depression, centred near Ireland, is spreading over the British Isles, and a depression over France is extending over England. Winds from West and North-West, or variable, are consequently to be expected, with fair weather generally. Rain or showers will occur in most localities, and local thunderstorms are not improbable. The temperature will fall rather decidedly over England.

Ireland—Wind between North-West and North, light or moderate; variable sky; some rain or showers; thunder locally; visibility fair to good; much cooler than of late.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Adv.)

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

By far the most important passage in the Treasury minute on the necessity of a 20 *per cent.* reduction in next year's estimates is the direction to the departments not to consider themselves prevented from proposing the reduction or cessation of a service because its performance has hitherto been a part of the policy of the Government or because the service is necessitated by statute. Hitherto economies have been only of a tinkering character, because anything more drastic necessarily infringed upon the question of policy, with which the Government alone was competent to deal.

It is true, of course, that even now the final decision must rest with the Government. But, fortified by the expert opinion of the heads of departments that certain services are swollen or superfluous, the Government will be in a much stronger position to take the necessary action or, in the case of statutory services, to propose the required legislation. If the departments take full advantage of their liberty of suggestion, and if the Cabinet acts upon their recommendations, a good many recent Acts of Parliament will have to be repealed.

If anything really substantial is to be accomplished there must be a new spirit—or, perhaps, I should say a return of the old spirit—in the Government itself. The theory of the Chancellors of the Exchequer prior to 1908 was that the State should confine its activities within the narrowest limits, and that the best way to conserve the prosperity of the country was to leave as much money as possible to fructify in the pockets of the people.

Mr. Asquith's introduction of old age pensions in 1908 constituted the first breach—apparently harmless—in the historic conception of the functions of the British State. Mr. Lloyd George's Budget of 1909 drove the wedge a great deal further and introduced the idea that the State could, and should, remedy the inequalities in material conditions between man and man and class and class. Thence forward the process has gone on rapidly and steadily, with the result that we are where we are. The Treasury minute, with the remarkable passage already noted, justifies us in considering that the exploiter of this idea is beginning to have his doubts of its soundness.

To-day Viscount Curzon elicited from the Minister of Labour that, of the fifteen thousand men who had applied for work in the building trade under the Government scheme, only fifteen had been given work. Mr. Churchill stated that on Thursday next he would make a full statement regarding the Middle East, when the vote for the Colonial Department will be taken. Mr. Shortt said that he viewed with favour the idea of exempting from jury service nuns and women living in religious communities, but there was

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

RY'S DEMAND FOR ECONOMY.

TIC REDUCTIONS URGED.

RISH LIABILITIES.

per was issued yesterday calling ed effort to reduce the national xt year. The Treasury circular far as can at present be seen, revenue of the State in 1922-23, ation is remitted in the year, is exceed £960,000,000. Against this st be set, in the first place, not 000,000 for debt—interest only—, olidated fund services, and in the substantial sum, not less than e meet already existing contrac- holders of particular Ways no part of the debt maturing for 22-23. These amounts contain no ordinary the floating debt—or 1, £1,275,000,000—maturing from for a proper Sinking Fund for nerally, but it will be seen that, ance, a minimum provision ut of the ordinary revenue of accounted for. This leaves £5,000,000 only for all ordinary

IC STEPS NECESSARY.

e clear that very drastic steps to reduce expenditure by 1922-23. for these services in 1921-22 is d next year there will be, apart growth of grants to local au- ent charges under the Agricul- The only alternatives to expenditure are fresh borrowing, on to increasing the charge for mean renewed inflation, with its including the depression of ing home and abroad, or increased is certain, adds the circular, ease in taxation could seriously recovery of British industry and show ultimately intensify the n position, and would, on that ent vehemently opposed by the nons, and by public opinion in

AT IS NECESSARY.

is required in order to main- ate industry and commerce and d regular employment in the ection of taxation, and of the tate's indebtedness as rapidly as ns which can only be achieved ns reduction of expenditure next few years. The Govern- ary to reduce ordinary supply 1922-23 to £490,000,000, including under the Government of Ire- ion Act, 1920, and, finite war liquidations, such as unitions liquidation and pay- ar agreements. This involves proximately 20 per cent. The accordingly, decided that it unction to every department whether by the appoint- ential committees, or by any which may be thought desir- examination of their current ities, with a view to securing the large imates, for 1922-23, which the tirely demands.

ION OF SERVICES.

desire that, in making pro- ons, the department shall not ves presented from proposing cessation of a service because has hitherto been a part of the vernment, or because the ser- d by States. It is recognised d expenditure on the requisite be obtained by the sacrifices of mselves desirable and Gov- ment will review any questions ation that may be required in The Treasury ask that departe them with provisional esti- chedule expenditure in 1922-23, by the next, and they intimate officers will be ready to ex- amination and preparation of the circular is signed by Mr. Financial Secretary to the

N GAS PRICES INQUIRY.

F TRADE HEARING.

held at the Board of Trade, y, into the proposed increase s in Dublin and the township, n place. Mr. W. H. Trade Inspector.

liance Gas Company was re- ent A. M. Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Gerald Secretary, and Consulting Engineer; Mr. d, instructed by Mr. W. J. ten, and Mr. T. J. O'Neill, M'Donnell and Jackson, Wes- ted on behalf of Rathmines, ckrock, and Mr. H. J. Kenny, ston, for Urban District Rathgar was represented by and (junior), Chairman, and son, Town Clerk, Rathgar. Chairman, and Mr. J. Surveyor. Blackrock by Mr. J.P., Chairman; Mr. Wilson, John Mooney, Town Clerk, Powell, District Surveyor. generally understood that the not be raised without the con- Corporation. The Gas Company the abolition of any requirement a particular illuminating ex- d to be allowed to substitute. claim should not be jumped by insurgent Ger- ans. A strong Poland, after all, is *Entente* policy. It has been declared both by France and by England and by Mr. Lloyd George him- be essential to the future of Europe. of the Germans jump Upper Silesia, there be a strong Poland—in fact, there cannot be any assurance of a Poland at all. the command of Upper Silesia, Germany would command Poland, and would be in a post- to destroy Poland utterly when the time came. However much we may be devoted to the pure lymph of international justice, we must not forget that foreign policy must be governed in the end by the first law of nature, which is self-preservation. But do not let anyone suppose that in saying so much we suggest for a moment that Poland's case is weak in Upper Silesia. On the contrary, we are certain—and we say it deliberately—that the Prime Minister is not well informed on this subject, and that the Poles have a case in equity—we say nothing of *Entente* policy—for the claims which they make and its French support.

LONDON BETTING—WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE DERBY.

6 to 1 Miss Beck (taken and offered).
7 to 1 Sir Eran (taken and offered).
8 to 1 Leighton (taken and offered).
9 to 1 Lemonora (taken and offered).
10 to 1 Humorist (taken and offered).
100 to 1 Highlander (taken and offered).
100 to 1 Pluck Shah (taken).
100 to 1 Goldsdale (taken and offered).

CHINA AND GERMANY.

POINTS IN THE AGREEMENT.

A Berlin telegram says:—An agreement was signed in Peking on Friday last between the plenipotentiaries of the German and the Chinese Governments, in which the state of war between the two countries is stated to be *de jure* at an end. A separate "treaty of friendship" and a commercial agreement will be concluded later.

A Peking message says:—In the agreement Germany agrees to the abolition of extra territoriality, and consents to the abrogation of German Consular jurisdiction in China, but is unable to restore China's rights in Shantung. Germany agrees to fulfil the obligations of the Versailles Treaty dealing with China, and to reimburse the expenses incurred by the internment of Germans in China. The agreement provides for mutual tariff autonomy, and decrees that it shall form the basis of a definitive treaty, which shall become effective as from the date of the mutual ratification of the agreement. It is further agreed that Germany will pay a war indemnity, and China's imports into Germany will not be subjected to any special duties or restrictions not applicable to other States. China promises full protection to German residents, and undertakes that there will not be any further sequestration of property.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Clynes, said that the division on the Railway Bill would not be taken on Friday, but on Monday. On Friday the motion of Mr. Barnes on the Labour Conference Convention would be discussed. Next week the business would be—Monday, completion of the railways debate; Tuesday, report of financial resolutions on safeguarding of industries; Wednesday, supply estimates dealing with members' expenses; Thursday, Colonial Office vote.

LIQUOR RESTRICTIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain, answering Major Kelly, said that he hoped to make a statement in the course of next week on the terms and personnel of the round table conference on liquor restrictions and licensing reform.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

THE DUBLIN CUSTOMS HOUSE.

The Times, in a leading article, says:—It is difficult to imagine a more senseless and wanton outrage than that perpetrated by the Irish Republican Army in the burning of the Dublin Custom House. The building, which was one of the finest in Ireland, dated from the end of the eighteenth century, and was regarded with pride by the people of Dublin and by the great majority of Irishmen. Its destruction is an act of deliberate vandalism, done by miscreant Irishmen to the hurt of Ireland herself. In what way do these reckless firebrands imagine that an act so shameful can advance their cause, secure their political ideas, or establish their claim to guide the destinies of their country? Precepts of nihilism have never profited any movement which has embraced them in theory or in practice. The Easter Rebellion of 1916 destroyed another fine edifice, the General Post Office. Now the Customs House has shared its fate at Irish hands. Whatever view may be taken in Ireland of the outrage, the English view will assuredly be that Ireland's worst foes are they of her own household.

SHAPING A COURSE.

The Times, in a leading article, says:—Mr. Austen Chamberlain's announcement that the Government have summoned the mine-owners and the miners to another conference to-morrow bears out the general expectation that a move would be made this week. But the terms of his statement do not encourage any sanguine hopes of the result. He said that there were still no signs of agreement between the parties, and that the Government had consequently decided to make another effort to find a solution. We interpret this to mean that they intend to put some fresh proposals or considerations before these obstinate antagonists. Whether the right moment for which the Government was waiting is thought to have arrived, or whether the policy of waiting for it has been given up in despair of its ever arriving—which better fits Mr. Chamberlain's words—the public will approve the step. It is at least an attempt to shape a course that may keep the ship off the rocks on to which it is drifting through the inconsequent quarrel of the crew.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR KNYVET WILSON.

The Times announces that Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, V.C., died yesterday afternoon at Beech Cottage, Swaffham, Norfolk, at the age of seventy-nine. A great Admiral, he maintained his keen interest in the Navy up to the time of his death. In 1911 he had retired after fifty-six years' service, but on the outbreak of the war he came forward to give his advice at the Admiralty, and he continued to do so throughout the struggle. Arthur Knyvet Wilson, younger son of the late Rear-Admiral George Knyvet Wilson, was born on March 4, 1842, at Swaffham, in Norfolk. He entered the Navy in 1855, and served as a midshipman in the Algiers during the Crimean War. On February 29, 1884, he was present with the Naval Brigade at El Teb, and there won the Victoria Cross for an act of gallantry which was decorated by the late Sir Redvers Buller as one of the most courageous he had ever witnessed. He was continuously employed in the highest commands afloat, until, in the spring of 1907, he finally hauled down his flag as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet. After two years of well-earned repose, spent at his home at Swaffham, in Norfolk, he was offered the post of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in succession to Lord Fisher. It was generally believed that he was extremely reluctant to accept the offer, and only yielded to the strong pressure brought to bear on him by King Edward.

FALLING WAGES.

A New York message to *The Times* says:—The wages of railwaymen throughout the United States will be reduced 10 to 15 per cent. according to grade, as from June 1. The authorities estimate that this decision of the Railroad Labour Board will mean a saving to the companies to the amount of £100,000,000 yearly.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Times says:—Stock markets were in a very idle condition yesterday, and the tendency was undecided. The news that the miners and coal-owners had been summoned to a conference for an hour seemed to have little effect. Some of the Government stocks were somewhat better on the prospect of a settlement, but the Stock Exchange was not known during business hours. A large block of War Loan came on the market and comparably depressed the price, but the Stock was absorbed and the initial decline was recovered. Oil Shares remained weak, the Burmah Oil unfavourable statement causing disappointment, and the South African market relapsed into dullness owing to the sharp reaction in the price of gold.

OTHER MORNING PAPERS.

TO SAVE THE "ENTENTE."

M. Briand is obviously trying to save, the Paris says the *Morning Post* in a leading article. His speech is moderate, pacific, statesmanlike. Those who are constantly preaching the French of Chauvinism will certainly find nothing there to support their charges. And we might call the speech also an olive branch offered to our Prime Minister. Let us come together, M. Briand suggests, and save the peace which is a thing of supreme moment to both. At the same time, as we interpret the speech, M. Briand is firm on the subject of Upper Silesia. If the claim is not to be jumped by the insurgent Poles, it is to be jumped by insurgent Germans. A strong Poland, after all, is *Entente* policy. It has been declared both by France and by England and by Mr. Lloyd George himself to be essential to the future of Europe. But if the Germans jump Upper Silesia, there can be a strong Poland—in fact, there cannot be any assurance of a Poland at all. With the command of Upper Silesia, Germany would command Poland, and would be in a position to destroy Poland utterly when the time came. However much we may be devoted to the pure lymph of international justice, we must not forget that foreign policy must be governed in the end by the first law of nature, which is self-preservation. But do not let anyone suppose that in saying so much we suggest for a moment that Poland's case is weak in Upper Silesia. On the contrary, we are certain—and we say it deliberately—that the Prime Minister is not well informed on this subject, and that the Poles have a case in equity—we say nothing of *Entente* policy—for the claims which they make and for its French support.

THE COAL DISPUTE.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

THE PREMIER'S INVITATIONS.

The Prime Minister yesterday despatched the following invitations to a conference:—

"10 Downing street, Whitehall,
"25th May, 1921.

"DEAR MR. EVAN WILLIAMS,—I should be glad if the Executive of your Association would attend a conference with the Executive of the Miners' Federation and the Government, at the offices of the Board of Trade, on Friday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

"Ever sincerely,
"D. LLOYD GEORGE.

"Evan Williams, Esq.,
"The Mining Association, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C."

"10 Downing street, Whitehall, S.W. 1,
"25th May, 1921.

"DEAR MR. HODGES,—I should be glad if the Executive of the Miners' Federation would attend a conference with the mine-owners and the Government, at the Offices of the Board of Trade, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

"Ever sincerely,
(Signed) "D. LLOYD GEORGE.

"Frank Hodges, Esq., Secretary,
"The Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell square, W.C."

THE OUTLOOK.

Immediately on the receipt of the Prime Minister's invitation to attend the conference, Mr. Frank Hodges summoned the miners' leaders to London, and a meeting of the Executive to prepare for the resumed discussions will be held this evening.

The Prime Minister, it is understood, will address a joint conference of the owners and men's representatives at the outset on Friday, and it is expected that after the views of the Government have been expressed and the Prime Minister has indicated his plans for ending the dispute, the owners and miners will meet separately to discuss the situation, coming together as occasion may require. It is regarded as practically certain that before the miners return to work a ballot of the coalfields will have to be taken on any new terms submitted. There is said to be a desire, if possible, to conclude the conference by the end of the week. The ballot could then be taken early next week, and work resumed, if all goes well, by the first Monday in June.

As to the financial position of the industry, it was rumoured last night that the Government might find it necessary to increase the subsidy. It is suggested that not much more will be heard about the national pool, the owners being firmly determined not to resume negotiations unless the demand is dropped.

STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Clynes, said—As the House is aware, the Government has kept throughout in close touch with the coal situation, but there are still no signs of agreement between the parties to the dispute. The Government have, therefore, decided to make another effort to reach a solution, and to summon the mine-owners and miners to a conference on Friday next.

CABINET MEETING.

A Cabinet meeting was summoned for five o'clock last evening at the House of Commons. The Premier and Sir Robert Horne were still finding it difficult to reconcile the differences between the parties.

COLLAPSE OF GLASGOW DOCK STRIKE.

The Glasgow dock strike collapsed yesterday, the men at a mass meeting deciding to return to work.

AMERICAN COAL IN DUBLIN.

The United States steamer Anacortes arrived at the North Wall yesterday, having on board a cargo of American coals.

BELFAST COAL IMPORTERS' BIG DEAL.

ENGLISH COLLIERY AND WORKS ACQUIRED.

Messrs. John Kelly, Ltd., the well-known Irish firm of coal merchants and shipowners, which is one of the largest importers of coal in Ireland, and owns a fleet of over thirty vessels, has just completed arrangements for acquiring an important English colliery, with all its concomitant works. The property is the St. Helen's Colliery, Workington, one of the largest coal mines in Cumberland. The output of the mine itself is about 1,500 tons, but the property, which has been purchased from the Alby Carbide Company, includes also two colliery villages and an extensive coke works, with machinery and equipment for the production of benzol and other by-products of coal. The acquisition will place Messrs. Kelly, Ltd., in a unique position so far as Irish merchants are concerned. It is the first time that an Irish firm has embarked in the colliery business across the Channel. Mr. Samuel Kelly is also interested in the mineral possibilities of the Coalisland district, Co. Tyrone.

The output of the colliery is 1,500 tons per day, and it is the intention of the firm to make the whole supply available for their Irish customers.

DUBLIN CUSTOM HOUSE DESTROYED.

WANTON AND COSTLY OUTRAGE.

BOMB, RIFLE, AND REVOLVER BATTLE.

PROMPT WORK OF AUXILIARIES.

REBELS HEMMED IN BY THE MILITARY.

7 CIVILIANS KILLED. 10 WOUNDED. 111 ARRESTED.

The following official *communiqué* was issued last evening by the Irish Military General Headquarters, Dublin:—

At about 1.10 p.m. to-day information was received by the military authorities that the Custom House had been rushed by about one hundred men and was on fire.

Crown forces were immediately hurried to the scene. On their way one party of the Auxiliary Police was heavily bombed and fired upon from the railway bridge adjoining the Custom House, and four Cadets were wounded. Within a few minutes the Custom House, which was then in flames, was entirely surrounded by the Crown forces.

Heavy revolver fire was maintained by the rebels from the windows, and small parties of rebels rushed from the building, firing revolvers, and attempted to evade the cordon. They were fired on by the Crown forces. Some of the Auxiliary Police entered the burning building, where they found twenty-eight revolvers, which had been discarded by some of the rebels, and many petrol tins. The search was continued until the Auxiliaries were driven from the building by the flames.

Meanwhile many civilians poured out of the blazing building, holding their hands above their heads. Some of them were male or female Custom House employés, but over one hundred were civilians whose presence in the building could not be satisfactorily explained, and several of those people bore distinct traces of petrol on them.

As far as can be ascertained at present, seven civilians were killed, ten wounded, and 111 arrested.

The only casualties to the Crown forces are those already mentioned.

A statement published by the *Evening Herald* this evening that a military guard at the Custom House was overpowered is a complete fabrication. There was no military guard at the Custom House.

Dublin Castle reported yesterday at 3 p.m.:—

The Custom House, Dublin, which is recognised as one of the finest public buildings in the United Kingdom, was set on fire by a large party of Sinn Feiners, with petrol, at 1.40 p.m. to-day. The Dublin Fire Brigade was prevented from going to the scene, and Crown forces who sought to reach the building were fired upon. An action followed, details of which will be issued later on. Subsequently the Fire Brigade, working under the armed protection of Crown forces, proceeded to the place and attacked the flames, which by this time had obtained a firm hold. It is doubtful whether much of the building can be saved.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE IN FLAMES.

Photo by] [McCrea, Dublin.

THE ACT AND THE AFTERMATH.

From the housetops and the streets of Dublin yesterday afternoon thousands witnessed the aftermath of one of the most serious assaults made by the I.R.A. upon the institutions of the Crown—the burning of the famous Custom House—and the removal of a score of humans killed or wounded in a battle between the rebels and R.I.C. Auxiliaries of the F and Q Companies.

The building was so badly devastated that today only the walls and a portion of the Local Government Board office are left standing. Many important documents, whose loss will paralyse the business of certain Government departments, were destroyed in the Inland Revenue, Income Tax, Estate Duty, Stamping (dockets, contracts, cheques, etc.), Assay, Local Government Board, and Companies Registration offices.

THE CASUALTIES.

The casualties total seven civilians dead and ten wounded.

Four Auxiliaries were also wounded.

THE ARRESTS.

One hundred and eleven persons were arrested.

THE REBELS' PLAN.

The plan of the rebels was, from the start, as was afterwards learned, almost sure to succeed in its main purpose. Many days had been spent in its elaboration. For its carrying out from 100 to 150 men must have been employed.

BRINGING UP THE PETROL.

A few minutes before one o'clock a lorry loaded with petrol and bales of cotton waste drew up at the main entrance on the Amiens street side of the building, and several armed men got off and entered the place. Simultaneously many armed men entered the building from the river side and through the large doors in Beresford place. These men "held up" the various staffs, ordered to the ground floor all who were in the upper storeys, and there confined them into the long room and vestibule, with significant warnings to be quiet.

While the staffs were thus held in an ominous silence for half an hour or more, the incendiaries set about their work. A second lorry brought another load of inflammable material. A number of young men who had been lolling or strolling about the outside vicinity of the Custom House seemed suddenly taken by an extraordinary vigour. They went to the loads of petrol and waste, and hurriedly removed them to within the building. Inside they distributed the fire charges in small lots in every conceivable place. Fuses and incendiary bombs were also laid, the more surely to give the fire a hold. Windows on the northern and eastern walls were opened or smashed, so that the wind that came from the east might quicken the blaze and make all the fire-fighters powerless against it. In this the main section of the rebels—from 60 to 80 men—took part, more than half of them being armed with revolvers.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The rebels had distributed their forces at two other important points to cover their retreat and to prevent their being surprised.

At the time of the main party's entrance to the Custom House a band of over twenty men visited the Fire Brigade Headquarters. A few made for the switch room, and at the revolver point ordered the firemen there on duty to stand back by the wall. Others visited other parts of the building and stood guard over the ambulance and firemen. Civilians hung about the doors, inside and out, those inside, with drawn revolvers, waiting to admit and imprison any new-comer.

AN ALARM.

After a few minutes of this telephone bells rang, but the calls proved not to be alarms. The raiders stood by the switch, watching and listening. After a seemingly interminable wait an alarm did come, but there was no man at hand to pull down the switch that awakens the downtown bells and gets the station drop at his coming bark. It was a sign interpreted by the rebels that their main plan elsewhere was going forward. The noise of subsequent shooting would determine their next step. A Dublin Metropolitan policeman rushed round to the station and gained admittance, only to be imprisoned by a comrade with a Webley revolver.

AUXILIARIES BOMBED.

While silence was being preserved in the Fire Brigade Headquarters, at about 25 minutes past one a party of Auxiliaries of F Company on duty in the city were apprised of the appearance of strange persons in the Custom House and they sped down the quays. Their entry to Beresford place coincided with the withdrawal of some of the rebels and the bursting of flame in certain parts of the building, but neither fire nor smoke was to be observed outside. At the moment of their appearance in Beresford place the Auxiliaries were bombed by a strong party of rebels who were posted along the Loop Line bridge, which commands all routes leading to the Custom House. Within a few seconds a rattle of revolver fire came from the direction of the Custom House. To both attacks the Auxiliaries replied vigorously. They leapt from their tenders and took cover beneath the bridge and behind the columns supporting it. The rebels on the bridge withdrew unscathed.

THE TIME FOR RETREAT.

All the members of the I.R.A. engaged in the affair were now aware that the time was come for retreat. Inside the building the incendiaries completed their work and prepared to leave, but some seem to have been trapped, for an additional party of Auxiliaries arrived and covered all exits.

CIVILIANS SHOT.

In the fierce shooting that followed several civilians were shot in Beresford place. Some fell mortally wounded as they ran from the Custom House. Auxiliaries rushed the building, and inside were engaged by some of the rebels, who had not had time to complete their get-away. It was an anxious time for the cooped-up staff, for the smell of smoke came to them with the rattle of shot. Altogether six civilians were wounded, some fatally, in the engagement inside the building, and four Auxiliaries fell, struck by rebel bullets.

MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS.

At twenty minutes to 2 o'clock the firing was still heavy all about the quays. After a while military reinforcements came, and all civilians and staff were brought out by the Crown forces and ordered to lie on the ground outside Brooks, Thomas, and Co.'s, near Liberty Hall.

WHERE WAS THE FIRE BRIGADE?

The fire had now a good hold on the Custom House. The military and police officers, amazed that the Fire Brigade had not answered the fire calls, despatched a party of Auxiliaries to investigate. This party reached Tara street Brigade just after the raiders there, warned by the explosions and protracted firing, had withdrawn with the station, and had warned the firemen they would move at their peril. The firemen explained their predicament, at once manned their engines, and rushed to the quays under protection of the Auxiliaries, who led the way. The ambulance followed.

THE FIRE MAKES HEADWAY.

By now great columns of smoke shot skyward from the north-western end of the Custom House, and there came the noise of collapses within the building and the occasional explosion of ammunition which the raiders had left in their hurried retreat. On the steps at the entrances and in Beresford place were bodies of men, dead and wounded. The Place was crammed with troops and military vehicles, and a cordon of soldiers encircled the burning pile.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Reinforcements came to the firemen, and for over an hour the Tara street ambulance and six military ambulances were busy caring for the victims. All the bodies were removed to King George V. Hospital. The Fire Brigade continued their heavy work, but, in spite of their efforts, the fire had taken a complete grip of the eastern end.

INSIDE THE BUILDING.

At half-past three o'clock an *Irish Times* reporter viewed the fire from the yard within the building, and even then three-quarters of the internal space were enveloped in flame and smoke. He was then able to go through this building from Beresford place a little further east of the dome, on the river-side, but an hour later that was impossible.

AN ALARM.

While the firemen were at the most difficult stage of their work word got abroad that in the rooms of the Local Government office, which were still intact and locked, some armed incendiaries lay trapped, but in wait for a possible chance of escape. All Auxiliaries and soldiers in Beresford place immediately brained their rifles, guns, and revolvers on these offices. There was an anxious wait. A rush by the raiders was expected, but none came. The troops fell back "at ease" once again.

The rest of the afternoon and evening was spent by citizens at a respectable distance, and the troops all about, watching the flames eating up what was left inside the building.

THE PUBLIC ALARMED.

It was about 1.15 when the first explosion occurred, and soon after volumes of black smoke began to rise over the Custom House. Three bombs rang out at intervals of about a half a minute, and groups of workers going to and returning from dinner were to be seen stampeding in all directions. When the battle between the two forces was in progress will be joined the various staffs engaged in the building. With the frequent outbursts of fire, it was realised that the risk of life in fleeing for safety was as great as remaining in the building.

About twenty-five minutes after the first appearance of the flames the first Fire Brigade detachment, in charge of Captain Myers, left Tara street.

WILD STORIES.

For some minutes before the Brigade's hastening to the scene the wildest stories were current. Excitement became intense as salvos of firing within and outside the building were heard, while at the same time it was painfully evident that the fire was increasing in fury every minute. The deepest anxiety was felt for the safety of the large staff of clerks, male and female, employed within the building, whose population during working hours must be upon over 600. A good proportion were then fortunately away at lunch, but in the Customs, Income Tax, and various registry offices, most of the staff were on duty, and were appalled at the startling havoc which followed the explosion of the incendiary bombs.

ALONG THE RIVER FRONT.

At the various points on the north and south sides of the river people began quickly to congregate. Scenes of wild excitement followed. With many, a question of uppermost concern was the safety of their relations. Stories of the wildest nature soon gained currency. In the circumstances it was impossible to gain confirmation or denial of them, for all around the immediate neighbourhood armed troops were on the alert, and all approach was barred. When the fire had been about 20 minutes in progress the turnout of troops from all the city barracks was considerable, and at various points machine guns were placed in position.

THE CLERKS' PREDICAMENT.

Many of the clerks had only returned from luncheon a few minutes before the attack began, and these included a large number of ladies, who found themselves unable to escape. Indeed, for more than half an hour after the outbreak none of the staff was able to get out of the building, panic having taken possession of most of them, and those who found themselves in positions which they could leave with any measure of safety, at once realised that with the investment by the military, a hurried departure might be attended with the gravest consequences. The utmost uneasiness was felt when none of the staff was seen to leave the building for the first half hour, the fear being that their escape had been cut off by the sea of fire which was spreading every minute. Feelings were relieved when, about 1.45, a stream of terror-stricken girls was seen leaving the place by the door which gives immediate access to the steps leading to the Local Government Board offices. They were much agitated, and beyond saying that a number of soldiers and Auxiliaries had facilitated their escape, they were unable to give any connected account of their experience. One lady informed our representative that the room in which she worked was occupied by about half a dozen men, who, with drawn revolvers, directed the staff to go downstairs. Some of the men are stated to have been fired at and badly wounded.

CARETAKER KILLED.

Among the wounded persons was the caretaker of the Custom House, Francis Davis (63). Mr. Davis had received several gunshot wounds. He died later in the evening.

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

SCENES IN THE BUILDING.

RAIDERS TRAPPED.

OFFICIALS UNDER FIRE.

An official employed in the Income Tax Department, on the top floor of the building, in an interview with our representative, said that it was about one o'clock, just as he had left his room, that another official told him that the rebels were in his room. Just then he was faced by a number of strangers who were armed with revolvers and axes. They ordered him to put up his hands, and, of course, he obeyed, and he was directed to proceed to the hall on the ground floor on the Beresford place side of the building. Other officials like himself were collected in this way, and they were driven along a passage that led to the Stationery Office. Before they were herded together each one was told that he was at liberty to take away with him his own personal belongings, and this permission was availed of in all cases. The passage led out into a yard, and there, said our informant, I found many officials belonging to the Inland Revenue, the Local Government Department, and the Stationery Office. We were kept there for some little time by the rebels, and nothing occurred until we heard bombs exploding outside. These explosions were quickly followed by revolver and rifle firing, and we realised that the police or the military had come on the scene, and that they were fighting with the rebels.

These noises considerably disturbed our guardians, of whom there were at least a dozen, all armed. At the end of the passage there was a window through which they attempted to make their escape, but as they all tried to clamber out at once the result was that none succeeded. Then they tried to escape through a gate that leads to the Custom House Dock, but they were fired upon by the Auxiliaries and driven back. The perplexity and nervousness of the rebels became very apparent. Neither they nor we could tell the direction from which the next attack would come.

PANIC.

All this time the women amongst us were in a pitiable state of panic, and screams were mingled with prayers. The firing was resumed, and in order to save myself I flung myself on the floor, and from that I jumped behind a pile of paper. Some persons were hit by bullets, among them being a Mr. McKenzie and a Mr. O'Reilly, of the Stationery Office. The Auxiliaries entered the yard, and kept up the fire. There were shouts of "Friends" from the Civil servants, and cries of "Don't shoot." The Auxiliaries ceased firing, and we explained to them that we were Government officials, and that we had been brought there by the rebels. I saw several persons lying about wounded badly—whether they were officials or rebels I cannot say—but I know that one man was so badly injured that it is impossible for him to survive. The police ordered us to put up our hands, and allowed us to march out on to the dock quay, and then on to the North Wall.

Our informant added that all the place inside the Custom House, so far as he saw, was sprinkled with petrol, and that very great pains had been taken so that the building should be completely destroyed. It was a very exciting time, he said, and he had no desire to go through such a painful experience again.

MR. FRANCIS DAVIS'S WOUNDS.

An official, who assisted in carrying Mr. Francis Davis, the wounded housekeeper, from the Custom House, said that it was about two minutes to one o'clock when he was made aware of the raid upon the building. He said—I was at work in my office when one of the members of my staff ran in and cried, "Put on your hat and away," and then disappeared. I went out to see what was the meaning of it, and found the rest of the staff being marched along and down the stairs. I got my hat, and heard something being said about a raid being attempted, or something of that sort. At the bottom of the stairs I saw a man whom I did not know, and I asked, "Who are you?" "Never mind that," he replied, "get along, get along," and then I saw that he had a revolver in his hand. Afterwards they were very nice, but we were all herded together on the ground floor.

There a number of men strewed paper about the floor, and poured petrol on it. This was going on for about ten minutes under my own eyes. We were then told to go to the door.

Then I saw poor Davis being brought down. He was the housekeeper, who lived on the premises, and was responsible for the safety of the building. He had held the position for over twenty years, and at his own request was retiring next August. When he was brought down I thought that he had only fainted. He was laid on the floor. I then saw that he was wounded in the breast. A coat was put under his head, and a man put his hand under him. He seemed to revive, but when the man took his hand away it was covered with blood.

We then got an order to "clear out," and some others and myself picked up the injured man. We were told to go to the front door in Beresford place. To do this we had to carry Davis up a staircase, along a corridor, and down another flight of stairs. I went with a colleague of mine and the Controller of another department to see if we could get out by the Abbey street door. It had been kept closed for the past three or four days as a matter of precaution.

CLERKS UNDER FIRE.

Already the firing of the petrol had begun. When we got in this door on the north-west side it was still closed, and we had no keys. We were standing by it when there was a burst of rifle fire, and we had to take shelter by the walls away from the door and windows. A young woman who lived in the building then rushed in with the key, and we opened the door and got out. We were received by a number of Auxiliary Police. I wanted them to allow me to go back to my office, but they said that it was not safe.

The officer said that there must have been at least a hundred raiders in the Custom House. Many were of the working-class type, and some were very smart looking. He described them as going very leisurely about their work; they seemed in no hurry. They kept everyone within the building, and directed the officials to assemble in the front entrance. Many revolvers were afterwards found inside the building.

When I was first "held up," I said to one of the intruders that I had left some private property in my room. I asked if I could go back and get it. The man said "yes," and sent another man with me. I got my property intact.

Some of them he thought must have been trapped in the building, as after the Auxiliaries came men were seen running wildly about, attempting to get from into the yard at the east side of the building. A lot of firing went on, and some of them must have been shot.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

It is believed that Davis was shot while endeavouring to give the alarm in his own apartments, and that he did not hear the order to put his hands up and was fired on. I saw Davis on the stairs of the Custom House before he was put into the ambulance. He had recovered consciousness and was able to speak.

A TRYING ORDEAL.

One of the officials of the Local Government Board, who was in his office when the raiders entered, declared that his worst experience was outside. He said that he was made to lie flat on the pavement for three-quarters of an hour.

Describing his experience, he said that the incendiaries' arrival was announced to him by a woman typist. "What do they want?" I asked. "Everybody has been told to go down to the ground floor" was the reply, and the woman disappeared.

I waited some time, but as nobody came near me I got on my hat and went out. In the passage I saw a man with a revolver, but did not go near him. I went back, and after a little time came out and went downstairs with two other officials. The smell of petrol was all over the place. Various individuals with revolvers were walking about. It was very hot and smoky. I got into a crowd of about a hundred, composed of controllers, messengers, clerks, and officials—men and women—who were being taken to the Beresford place entrance. We had our hands up. We passed a man lying on the ground, but I did not know who it was then. Someone said that he had been shot. It was Davis.

NEARLY AN HOUR UNDER FIRE.

When I got out my worst experience came. Everybody was rounded up, and we were all thoroughly searched. We were then made go over to Brooks, Thomas's premises, and made to lie flat on the pavement. It was the only thing we could do. We lay there, not lifting our heads up. This lying on the ground among a miscellaneous lot of people for three-quarters of an hour listening to shots being fired and expecting more to be fired was really most disagreeable. More troops came and were armoured cars. We were not allowed to stir. At length we were allowed to pass out through Brooks, Thomas's yard and into Gardiner street. I made my way to a friend and went home. I really saw very little of what occurred. It was about 3 o'clock then.

Two bodies were lying on the road when I came out of the Custom House, but I could not say much as I was among a crowd of people, who did not know at what moment there might be a attack. We were all walking with our hands up, and I had a dispatch case in one hand and my umbrella in the other. Besides I had my lunch. I suppose I looked a fool you, said the official, very little of what happened.

"A FUTILE AND WANTON OUTRAGE."

INTERVIEW WITH AN OFFICIAL.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SAVED.

A high official of the Local Government Board, in conversation with a representative of the *Irish Times* last evening, described the attack on the Custom House as "a futile and wanton outrage."

"What," he asked, "does Sinn Fein hope to achieve by such destruction? A beautiful building has been destroyed, but the business which was transacted there will be carried on, though, perhaps, not in the same buildings. There are other offices available. There will be a certain amount of interruption, no doubt, and there are important documents which have been destroyed. For all the gain it will give to the Republican cause, it might as well have been left alone. We succeeded in saving all the sealed orders and important documents. The records which have been destroyed are chiefly concerned with proceedings of local authorities. These may occasion loss and inconvenience to the authorities concerned, but that is all. The loss of these will, of course, delay the issue of loans and grants for housing and for public health purposes. The Inland Revenue Department will probably be inconvenienced, for the time being, unless, as is probably the case, they may have duplicates of the documents which have been destroyed.

A MILLION POUNDS.

"The burning of the Custom House building represents a loss of at least £1,000,000 to the people of Ireland. The Imperial Government, in the Government of Ireland Act, have made certain provisions for new buildings, but there is no provision for the reconstruction of the Custom House, or of any building destroyed in this way."

OFFICIALS WOUNDED.

It is understood that at least two officials of the Local Government Board have been wounded. Mr. Geary, an upper class clerk, was struck by a bullet in the elbow, and another clerk received a wound which is believed to be more dangerous.

TRIBUTE TO THE AUXILIARIES.

Another official paid a high tribute to the promptitude and efficiency with which the Auxiliaries acted. In an incredibly short space of time they had the whole building surrounded, so that escape was impossible.

RAIDERS' ORGANISED ACTION.

An employé of another department of the Revenue Office told a tale that was similar in its main details. He, too, had a narrow escape and a very unpleasant experience. The Republicans, he said, gave every man and woman an opportunity of taking away their personal belongings before they were turned out of their rooms. The shooting was terrifying, and Mr. Geary, an official of the Local Government Board, was wounded in the arm. A Mr. Lawless, of the same department, was also wounded. The Republicans were mostly young men, who acted with great promptitude, and there was nothing to object to in their conduct on the score of courtesy. They got the women from a room at the top of the building, and escorted them safely out on to the quay. "I thought my end had come," said this man; "but fortunately Mr. Corbett, Assistant Secretary of the Housing Department of the Local Government Board, came along, and told the Auxiliaries that he identified us as civil servants, and we were allowed to go without being searched. The Auxiliaries, too, must be given credit for their moderation and self-control under the circumstances in which they were placed."

MANY WOUNDED.

A great many persons were wounded, among them being Mr. Davis, office-keeper for the Customs, who was shot by the rebels in the stomach while he was arguing with the invaders and obstructing their progress.

It is feared that a number of boys who were engaged in the stamping room, where they were usually locked in, must have perished.

The rebel forces were greatly hampered by the fact that there was only one door of the building open. All the others, including that on the quay side, were locked, and this prevented their escape.

A LORRY COMMANDEERED.

It is presumed that one of the lorries employed by the incendiaries yesterday belonged to Brittain's, of Hatch street, Dublin. Late in the forenoon six armed men visited the offices of J. and R. Thompson, builders, of Fairview, saying that they intended to commandeer the firm's motor lorry. As that time the lorry was out on service in the city, and the raiders were obliged to go without it, after cutting the telephone connection. The same men later met Brittain's lorry at Annesley Bridge, and drove away in it.

A WOMAN CLERK'S EXPERIENCE.

A woman clerk in the office of one of the chief officials had a terrifying experience. She was working alone in her room, and noticed an unusual stir among the officials. Then a porter came into her room in an excited state, and, in reply to her inquiry, informed her that there was a "raid on." Suddenly two men rushed into the room, revolver in hand, and ordered her to get downstairs, telling her to bring her personal belongings, but not to stir any papers. They then sprinkled the floors and fur

NORTHERN ELECTIONS

COUNTING OF VOTES.

OFFICIALS' BIG TASK.

Our Special Correspondent, telegraphing last night, says:—The counting of the votes recorded yesterday in connection with the elections for the Northern Parliament began this morning, but no excitement was manifested in any of the electoral areas. The campaign, in fact, has passed off very quietly. The counting of the votes for the South and East Divisions began at ten o'clock in the City Hall. No one was allowed into the court except the candidates and the officials. Special constables were on duty to ensure that no unauthorised persons intruded. The utmost quiet prevailed in the vicinity of the City Hall. The counting was continued in all the divisions until six o'clock, when there was an adjournment until to-morrow morning.

The figures in connection with the South Division, so far as first preference votes are concerned, were communicated to-night, and these indicate that four Unionist candidates will be returned. There were 36,352 valid votes and 252 spoiled, the quota being 7,261. Mr. Thomas Moles received 17,248 votes, Mr. H. M. Pollock coming next with 8,334. Sir Crawford McCullagh was third with 5,002, and the fourth Unionist candidate, Mrs. McMordie, had 2,372. Mr. Dermot Barnes (Sinn Fein) received 2,719 first preferences, Mr. Bernard McCroy (Nationalist), 1,068, and Mr. James Baird (Socialist), 875. The last three candidates have not, with their totals for the first preference added together, received the quota.

Unionists claimed to-night that in the East Division, where it is computed that 36,000 electors exercised the franchise, and that the quota is about 7,000.

NORTH AND WEST DIVISIONS.

The count for the North and West Divisions took place in the Ulster Hall. Between the two divisions there are close on 100,000 votes, which gives an idea of the formidable task with which the officials were confronted. The Unionist candidates put in an early appearance, but Mr. Joseph Devlin was not present, and the Sinn Fein candidates also ignored the proceedings. It will possibly be Thursday evening before the counting will be completed in regard to the four Belfast divisions, and the result, so far as Queen's University is concerned, will not be declared until Saturday.

HEAVY POLL IN COUNTY ANTRIM.

In regard to County Antrim, I was informed to-night that out of a total register of 93,566 no less than 20,406, including 501 non-residents electors, voted, this being an average of 88 per cent. The quota is expected to be 10,000. From many centres reports have been received that over 90 per cent. of the electorate polled, and the average will likely be well over 80 per cent.

There was a general resumption of work today in all establishments, and normal conditions prevail.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. Hogge asked the Chief Secretary whether his attention had been called to the extensive intimidation and terrorism that prevailed on the previous day in connection with the elections of the North of Ireland Parliament; whether he could explain on what grounds the police and military failed to protect voters endeavouring to exercise the franchise and the agents of the candidates engaged in the polling booths.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that his attention had not been drawn to any intimidation and terrorism, and he had no reason to believe that the police and military failed to give all necessary protection to voters. He would immediately enquire into any cases if hon. members would furnish him with particulars. The last police report from the six counties was that the polling had been very heavy everywhere, which, to his mind, was a complete answer to the suggestion that there had been intimidation, and that all was quiet. The last declaration of the poll would be Tyrone, which was expected on Saturday. Some results—Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Fermanagh, and Belfast—would be available to-night or to-morrow. They ought to congratulate themselves on the peaceful nature of the elections.

Mr. Hogge asked if he was aware that the Ulster Volunteers turned out the presiding agents of the opposition parties from the Belfast polling booths, and put armed men in the booths to prevent the personation agents recording the votes. (Laughter.)

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that it was novel, even in Ireland, for personation agents to record votes for other people. Every precaution was taken to have a perfectly free election.

Mr. Swan asked if it was not a fact that Nationalists and Sinn Feiners on going to vote found that their votes had already been recorded.

Mr. John Jones asked if he was aware that statements appeared in many papers that Ulster Volunteers, who were to-day part of the forces of the Crown, were inside the polling booths preventing people from voting.

Sir Hamar Greenwood—If any specific case of intimidation or minas of the armed forces is brought to my notice, I shall naturally inquire into it, be the first to condemn it, and, I hope, successfully deal with it.

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

There were disturbances in Belfast late in the evening, and during a riot in the Crumlin road district a man named Thomas Reilly, of Butler street, was shot dead.

When leaving their employment at the Sirocco Engineering Works, in the east end of the city, Unionist workers were attacked by Nationalists at Graham's place and the adjoining mouth of the Newtownards road. The workers were forced to defend themselves, and soon a riot was in progress. Police and military were summoned to the scene, and dispersed the crowds. A tramcars conveying workers were stopped at Memel street and Short Strand, and the passengers were beaten by a mob. Rival political parties came into contact in Springfield road neighbourhood. Stones were thrown, and revolver shots exchanged. The police arrived and fired, which had the effect of dispersing the rioters.

CHARGES OF PERSONATION.

CASES IN BELFAST POLICE COURT.

At Belfast Police Court yesterday there were several charges of personation at the elections yesterday.

In the case of James Walker, Lower Regent street, a respectably dressed man, there was no one in attendance to prosecute, and the case was struck out, the defendant being discharged.

Mr. Joseph Graham (defending) said that when the accused arrived to vote, he was entitled to, it was found that somebody else had returned his paper, and Walker was handed over to the police.

Michael O'Callaghan, Frederick lane, was charged with personating Patrick McAdorey, Great George's street, a dead man. Mr. Graham, who prosecuted, said that he believed the accused was the third or fourth man to attempt to personate McAdorey. The accused pleaded that he was McAdorey, and was then arrested.

A constable said that he arrested the accused at 7.50 p.m. in Donegal street while the election for West Belfast was in progress. When cautioned the accused said, "I knew I had no vote; I got the number and thought that it would be all right."

The accused was remanded until Tuesday next.

BELFAST-BUILT FRUIT STEAMER'S LAUNCH.

Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Co., Ltd., launched from their North Yard, Belfast, yesterday the s.s. Managua. This vessel is 301 feet in length, and has a gross tonnage of over 2,800. The vessel has been built to the order of the Imfruitico Steamship Company, Ltd., for their West Indian service. The engines are one set of triple-expansion reciprocating, also constructed by Messrs. Workman, Clark, and Co. There are large holds arranged for the carriage of cargo. The vessel will shortly be ready for service.

BELFAST POST OFFICE AND THE UNION JACK.

The Union Jack was hoisted at 10.30 yesterday morning at the Belfast Post Office, and still floats over the building. A number of officials sent a protest to the Postmaster the previous day, as the flag was not flown for Empire Day.

BELFAST SAVINGS BANK.

The result of the first six months' working of the present financial year of the Belfast Savings Bank shows a net increase of £59,813 18s. in the general and cash account, and £12,317 6s. 11d. in the stock and bonds account, representing a total increase of £72,131 4s. 11d. to the funds of the bank, which on the 20th May amounted to the sum of £2,144,461.

NEW ISSUE.

CITY OF SYDNEY (N.S.W.), COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia will receive subscriptions for an issue of £1,000,000 6½ p.c. 10-Year Debentures to bearer at 99 p.c. for the City of Sydney Corporation. The money is required to provide funds for the municipal electricity undertaking, and is secured upon the corporate rates and revenues of the city from all sources. The present debt of the Council is £7,967,000. The Bonds are in denominations of £100 and £500, and applications must be in multiples of £100. The Bonds are a first-class investment. The list will close on or before Tuesday, May 31. (Prospectus, Page 9).

SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5, COLUMN 7.)

and were ordered by the Crown forces to lie on the ground beside Brooks, Thomas and Co.'s premises.

"Then the firing became intense. I saw about four men fall outside the Custom House. They did not move afterwards. While we were lying down a long range bullet struck a young man from the Customs House department who was lying behind me. The bullet must have went under my arm. He was permitted to go to hospital to have his arm dressed. We stood up then, but in a few minutes the firing was renewed, and we had to lie down.

"In response to my request, the officer allowed some of us to go further up the street out of the line of fire.

"Before I left the place I saw several Lewis guns placed in position around the Custom House, and firing fast it. Armoured cars were also using their machine guns, and a volume of smoke was rising from the Income Tax department."

LEGAL DOCUMENTS BURNED.

Some solicitors' assistants who were in the stamping office for the purpose of getting the stamp duty marked on deeds were deprived of their documents. These were thrown down on the floor of the room, which had been sprinkled with petrol and was already alight. A large number of original deeds and legal papers must have been destroyed in the flames, and this will result in much inconvenience and loss to solicitors and their clients.

THE SCENE AT NIGHT.

The crowds which had gathered outside the barbed wire barriers erected by the military watched the progress of the fire almost until Curfew hour. About this time several shots were fired, and in a few minutes the streets were deserted. The firing of the shots, it is understood, was for the purpose of forcing some doors which could not be opened by other means. About this time shooting was heard in other parts of the city, and also the sounds of what appeared to be two bomb explosions, but no explanation could be obtained last night.

During the night troops were quartered in Liberty Hall, which is within the enclosed area, and outside this building field kitchens were drawn up. In addition to the soldiers at the barriers, sentries were posted in the streets leading to the Custom House. The Curfew patrols displayed much activity, and seventeen persons were arrested.

THE DOME STILL STANDING.

The firemen continued to work throughout the night, but despite their efforts the fire continued to burn fiercely. It spread to the portion of the building in which the offices of the Local Government Board were situated, and it is believed that nothing but the walls will remain. The dome still stands, and it is interesting to note that at least up till eleven o'clock last night the clock had not stopped, but had registered the correct time.

REBELLION OF 1916 RECALLED.

Some incidents in connection with the destruction of the Dublin Custom House yesterday were reminiscent of the Easter Week fire of 1916. The blazing pile of buildings recalled the conflagration which consumed the old General Post Office, and near-by buildings in Sackville street, whilst the complete surrounding by troops and Auxiliaries of a wide area from Marlborough street eastward along the port, the sounds of bomb explosions, rifle and machine-gun fire, and the crackling of the devouring flames, were all reminiscent of the Sinn Fein rebellion of five years ago.

Immediately after the outbreak yesterday the entire northern section of the port and quays was cut off from direct communication with the city. Quay workers and pedestrians were "held up" and searched, and vehicular traffic of every description, except Government tenders, motor lorries, and armoured cars, was diverted from the North Wall and sent round by back thoroughfares.

Strangely enough, the four great clocks under the dome of the Custom House kept on recording time for some hours after the building was enveloped in flames.

The hundreds of pigeons and seagulls who regard the roofs of the Customs buildings as their permanent quarters wheeled and wheeled yesterday and uttered cries of alarm when the flames first burst upwards.

A fortunate circumstance, in one sense, was that the wind blowing yesterday came mainly from the north-easterly direction, and hence sparks and burning fragments of paper were carried by the breeze away from the timber yards of the port. Within the Custom House Dock premises, there are stacked considerable piles of imported timber, and had these caught fire other property would probably have become speedily involved.

American sailors who reached Dublin yesterday on board the ex. Anacortes were interested spectators of the huge fire.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

DUBLIN'S NOBLEST BUILDING.

Every Dublin citizen who admires the beauty of her public buildings must feel a pang of grief at the destruction of the Custom House. Justly has it been regarded as one of the finest specimens of classic architecture in Europe, and a noble memorial to the genius of its architect, James Gandon, an Englishman, to whom Dublin and Ireland are indebted for many examples of imposing design.

It is sadly strange and pathetic that the times which saw the building come into existence found Ireland convulsed and agitated, just as now, with political strife, and that the preliminary operations of excavating the foundations were attended with peril to those concerned. The best proof of that is afforded by Gandon himself, whose diary gives not a few entries regarding the difficulties which confronted him. Born in London in 1744, his coming to Ireland in 1781 was mainly due to the strong entreaties of John Claudius Beresford, one of the most influential public men of his time, and the First Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, who had conceived many big schemes for the improvement of Dublin. In the Irish Parliament a burning question with members, and also with the citizens of Dublin, was the retention of the old Custom House on the Wellington quay, or the provision of a new one. After the revolt of the American Colonies, in 1776, Irish overseas trade quickly expanded, and its exigencies called for a larger building than the existing one.

No one realised that more than Beresford, who led the movement to have a new Custom House erected. That he knew the extent and character of the opposition against him is evident from his correspondence with Gandon, who was virtually brought to Dublin by stealth to aid him in his project. Beresford writes to him:—"I, therefore, request you to turn your thoughts immediately to that subject; and, as I hope we may hereafter claim you as our own, that you attend to us in the first instance, as the business is of a delicate nature, and must be managed with dexterity, having the City (meaning the Corporation) of Dublin and a great number of the merchants, together with what is considered as the most desperate of the mob to contend with on this side of the water, and also some persons of high interest and weight on your side, who will make use of every exertion to prevent us."

WAGES QUESTIONS.

Dublin workers and tradesmen of the period were much disaffected over questions of wages and employment, and they looked with no kindly eye on the schemes with which Beresford was identified. Gandon soon realised this, and also that the ground chosen for the new building was quite unsuitable. Before he could even make a start on the project, he was three months in Dublin, and, as he states, "in a kind of imprisonment. The negotiations for the purchase of the new site had not been even completed, and Lord Shandon was leading a strong opposition to frustrate them. The profiteering landlord was to the front, and exorbitant demands were being made for land which often at full tide was submerged as far up as Buckingham and Middle Gardiner streets.

When at length a start was made with the building work, Gandon was informed that "nothing but uncommon activity in the commencement would prevent the violent opposition of a most formidable party, who were making every possible effort to stimulate the mob, and procure petitions against the removal of the old Custom House. On the Sunday after it became known that the site had been definitely decided on, large crowds of the citizens assembled in the neighbourhood, and it was feared that the trenches which had been made would be filled up. The day was one of great excitement, liquor flowed freely in the city taverns, and many who made their way to the river-side were visibly intoxicated. But their excesses took no more serious form than jumping into the water-filled trenches, and swimming in them. The City Fathers had not, however, abandoned hope that they would be able to defeat the undertaking, and they convened a meeting specially with that view, several leading citizens denouncing it as an outrage on the rights of the city, and an attempt to injure its commerce.

After the meeting, crowds made their way to the place, and pulled down all the fences that had been put up on the river-side. The architect received numerous threatening letters, and his biographer states that afterwards he never visited the scene without a good sword and a brace of pistols. Many months, and strenuous work passed before the site was made fit for commencing masonry, inasmuch as the area for a square mile and more was frequently overflowed.

THE FIRST STONE.

The first stone of the new building was laid on 5th August, 1781, and for ten years the work at it and other buildings in Dublin was actively carried on, and they were opened for business in 1791. Previously Gandon's skill had been shown in the erection of Bagh's gaol and other public buildings in London, but on the plans for the Custom House, which is admittedly his greatest architectural triumph, he bestowed all the genius of his art, and also sought the assistance of the most distinguished sculptors and designers to complete and perfect the interior and exterior of the building. To his credit be it said, that he endeavoured to give priority to Irish talent, and one of the men whom he was fortunate in securing was Edward Smith, a County Meath sculptor, whose work is seen at its best in the allegorical figures and frieze decorations which beautify the façade or south frontage.

Many of the most influential friends of Beresford in London and Dublin pressed strongly upon Gandon the claims of Catini and Banks, English sculptors of acknowledged repute, but the architect strongly insisted on giving the Irishman a chance to display his genius. Her justified he was was, demonstrated by Smith's design of the Royal Arms, which won Gandon's warm commendation, and led to the Irish sculptor receiving further commissions to proceed with the execution of the figure-heads, which competent authorities then and since have pronounced to be magnificent specimens of artistic skill, admirably adapted to the style and character of the building. It was Gandon's view that in a pile of such dimensions a certain amount of decoration was necessary, yet, as he said, "dependence is rather placed on their forms and the combinations of the profiles for producing the effects required. The ornaments are few, and an endeavour is aimed at to give them a just character applicable to their destination."

In the symmetry and proportioning of its parts, the Custom House has been described by experts as a model of classic beauty, the only serious criticism passed on it being that its site was not more removed from the river side, and so make it a more arresting object for the eye. As it is, the effect of its appearance is rather lost on the observer, a fact which Gandon himself foresaw before its erection began. Beresford, however, was adamant in adhering to the site, which he himself chose, and remarked that he was more concerned for utility than impressiveness. The building is quadrangular, and measures 375 feet by 205 feet in depth, the longest and most impressive fronts looking south and north. The total expenditure on it from the original vote in 1781 of £84,000 till its completion was £400,000, making it the costliest of Dublin's public buildings.

A COSTLY STRUCTURE.

With the furnishings and some internal changes made in the first decade of last century, something like £600,000 has been expended on it. The foundation stone was laid by John C. Beresford, and in the ephemeral literature of the day many a squib was written about the ceremony. The four sides of the building are made to correspond to the four cardinal points of the compass. The south, or principal, front is built entirely of the best Portland stone. The central part, which is 130 feet in breadth, is continued from the north to the south front, and forms a partition between two spacious courtyards, which serve to light up the central portion of the building. In the centre of the front there is a portico of four handsome Doric columns, supporting an entablature with a handsome fine projecting mutule cornice and frieze, enriched with the heads of oxen, connected by festoons. The tympanum of the pediment is decorated with a group of figures in *alto relievo*, Hibernia and Britannia embracing each other, and holding erect the emblem of peace and liberty. Both figures are seated in a marine chariot or shell, drawn by sea horses, and attended by a group of Tritons, after which appears a fleet of ships carrying the produce of the nations to Ireland. This beautiful allegoric group is the work of Edward Smith. The four figures which surmount the attic of the building represent Industry, Commerce, Wealth, and Navigation, and are the work of Thomas Banks, R.A. Over the portico rises a magnificent cupola after the style of decoration seen on Greenwich Hospital. The dome is 26 feet in diameter, and is supported by forty columns. Topping the dome, is a circular pedestal, upon which stands a colossal statue of Hope, 12 feet high. The entire elevation of the building from the ground is 196 feet. On the keystones of the arches over the sixteen main doorways inside the building are carved colossal heads emblematic of the sixteen largest rivers in Ireland. As a writer of the early eighties wrote, "the building is a glorious embodiment of the soundness and chastest principles of architecture, exquisitely proportioned, even in its minutest details, and a signal proof of the genius of one of the most gifted designers of the eighteenth century." The City Hall, the Parliament House, and the Four Courts also bear witness to Gandon's greatness. John Howard, the philanthropist, fully described him as "an ingenious man, and a treasure if you can only keep him in Ireland."

GREAT LEGAL LOSS.

Some attempts were made to rescue documents in the building, but nothing of any consequence was brought away. In order more fully to appreciate the great extent of the loss that has been suffered by Government departments and by the legal profession through yesterday's fire one has but to remember that even at the present day effects are felt of the destruction wrought by the serious outbreak of fire which occurred on August 9, 1833. On that occasion much property was destroyed in the building.

A SOURCE OF PRIDE.

(BY DR. E. MACDOWEL COSGRAVE.)

Universal sorrow will be felt at the destruction of the Custom House. Not only is it one of the fine series of domed buildings which marked the end of the eighteenth century in Dublin, but it contained much local work which had for long been a source of pride to the citizens. As the city grew and as ships increased in size, and as bridges crossed the river, the old site of the Custom House below Essex Bridge gradually ceased to fulfil its purpose, and about 1781 Gandon was employed to come over from London and build a new Custom House on marshy land well below the existing city. He took ten years to complete it. "It will remain," said a contemporary writer, "a striking and beautiful monument of national spirit, of national taste and ingenuity, until the hand of all-dissolving time shall lay it in ruins."

Gandon had to face much comity on the part of the citizens, who thought moving the Custom House would ruin their trade; so that on the first Sunday when the fences were erected the people threw them down and, it being a hot day, bathed in the foundation trenches, which were full of water!

Still Gandon persevered, and, in spite of the populace and of the marshy ground, gradually erected the beautiful pile of which we have—130 years after—been so proud.

EDWARD SMITH'S WORK.

It was while the building was going on that Gandon was anxious to get the artistic work done locally, and he asked Henry Darley, who was engaged on the works, whether he had a marble mason in his employment capable of doing the models and sculptures which he required. Mr. Darley recommended to his notice Edward Smith as an excellent modeller and an artist of high capacity.

Gandon was greatly delighted with his models. He speaks of all the work, with the exception of the four figures to the north and south of Neptune and Mercury, being done by Mr. E. Smith, a native of Ireland, a gentleman who, without having had the advantage of travel or opportunity of seeing many specimens of sculpture, has given proof of abilities equal to any in the Three Kingdoms.

Smith's work in the Custom House was the colossal statue of Commerce, the bas-relief in the pediment, the Royal Arms, and the keystones of the doorways, representing the chief rivers of Ireland, together with the remaining statues.

The Custom House has an unusually free situation, with four different façades. Of these the river front is the most unsuitable, and is always shown in pictures, although the north side, with its statues, showing the four quarters of the globe, is dignified. Still the look of the river and the dome ascending from the river front always make it the favourite point of view.

Gandon also did many other works in Dublin. He built the portion of the House of Lords in Westmoreland street, the centre and arcade wings of the Four Courts, the Royal Infirmary, old Carlisle Bridge, and the King's Inns.

Gradually he became crippled with gout and retired to Lucan, where he lived the life of an invalid, dying about 1823, and was buried in the grave of Grout, the antiquary, whose funeral he had attended in 1791.

UPPER SILESIAN PROBLEM.

M. BRIAND'S OPPORTUNE SPEECH.

Reuter's Agency learns that M. Briand's speech has created an excellent impression in authoritative circles in London. The situation regarding Franco-British relations is regarded as much improved by the speech of M. Briand, and by the satisfactory attitude of the German Government in again categorically forbidding the formation of volunteer bands. The hope is expressed that French opinion now realises how energetic were the representations made by the British Government during part of the week to bring about this result. It is thought this was not realised in France at the time.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S TOUR.

NEW COLOURS FOR THE "MUNSTERS."

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Devonshire and Cornwall concluded yesterday. His Royal Highness spent a very busy day, in the course of which he laid the foundation stone of a war memorial at Launceston and visited the Royal Devonshire County Show at Tavistock. At Kelly's College, in the latter town, the Prince inspected the 1st Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to which he presented new colours, reminding the parade of the gallant deeds performed by the Munsters in Flanders. The new and charging all ranks to maintain their high traditions of loyalty and patriotism.

The Royal Highness left Exeter for London at six o'clock, amid a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm and good-will.

COUNTY MAYO AMBUSH.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR INJURED.

CIVILIAN DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

A Dublin Castle report states:—

District Inspector White was slightly wounded in an ambush, when motoring within a mile of Ballina, Co. Mayo, on Tuesday night. Subsequently an extensive search was made, and from a house at Duaree, half a mile from Ballina, three men were seen leaving by the back door. They were fired upon, and Thomas Howley, a shop assistant, aged 18, a native of Enniscrone, was dangerously wounded. He admitted having taken part in the ambush.

Our Ballina Correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says:—While returning, shortly after eleven o'clock last night, in a motor car from a visit to a friend District Inspector White, Ballina, who was accompanied by his wife, was ambushed on the Quay road, a short distance outside the town, and received a slight wound in the shoulder. Mrs. White had a narrow escape from injury. The attack was made at a point where the road is flanked on one side by Lie Moy and on the other by a belt of trees, thickly interwoven with undergrowth. The ambushers were concealed in this thicket, and opened heavy fire on the car.

Although wounded in the shoulder by the first volley, District Inspector White had the presence of mind to put on a high speed, and drove straight to the barracks, where he reported the matter. A strong party of police immediately drove to the scene, but found that the ambushers had disappeared. The police remained patrolling the locality all night, and at dawn this morning they saw a number of young men. The civilians retreated, and the police fired at them. A young man named Thomas Howley, who was employed as a shop assistant in Ballina, was picked up in a dying condition. He had several bullet wounds through the body. He was removed to the Workhouse Hospital, where he lies in an unconscious condition.

In a later telegram, our Correspondent says: Further details show that Howley was shot when running away from the Crown forces. They observed him and two other men leaving a house near the scene of the ambush. The men were called upon to halt, but failed to do so. The two other men escaped.

BRIDGE WRECKERS CAUGHT.

ONE KILLED; TWO WOUNDED.

Telegraphing last night, our Tralee Correspondent states:—A number of civilians, who are said to have been wrecking Ballyrearby Bridge, four miles from Tralee, at half-past eleven last night, were surprised by a party of military.

The soldiers are stated to have been concealed in an adjoining grove.

Details are lacking, but it has been ascertained that one civilian was killed, two were wounded, and nine were taken prisoners.

Crown forces had barricades removed from a bridge in the same district yesterday. They compelled civilians to do the work.

FARMER SHOT DEAD.

MURDERED IN A BOG.

Our Bandon Correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, states:—It was reported in Bandon to-day that a farmer named Patrick Hickey, of Knockgraffon, Innishean, was shot dead yesterday while cutting turf in a bog.

He leaves a widow and some children.

Several burnings of farm houses in outlying districts, of which are stated to have been officially carried out, have taken place, among the mentioned are:—Mrs. O'Donoghue, Rathrout, whose outoffices and effects were burned; Mr. Cronin, dwellinghouse saved; Michael Walsh, Garrin, who is Chairman of the Bandon Board of Guardians, and is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment; Mrs. Lordan, Coolagarraun; Michael Coughlan, whose premises and furniture were burned about six months ago.

CONVOY FIRED AT.

On Tuesday a mixed convoy of Crown forces, returning from Gorey, County Wexford, was fired at by rebels from a wood at Ballinaslaney. The convoy returned the fire, and searched the wood, without result.

Our Wexford Correspondent writes:—A party of military and police when returning to Wexford from Enniscorthy on Tuesday night were ambushed at Ballinaslaney Wood, which extends for a considerable distance along the road. About two dozen shots were fired from the direction of the wood at the leading motor vehicles in which the Crown forces were travelling. The Crown forces immediately dismounted, and taking up positions replied to the fire. Subsequently the woods were entered, and a running fire was kept up. After about an hour the Crown forces failed to come into conflict with their attackers and resumed their journey. No casualties are reported.

ATTACK ON A BARRACK.

Our Ballina Correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—Oxford barrack was attacked last night, but the attack was beaten off after about an hour's fighting.

Trenching of roads is reported from all over the country, and in many cases the activity of the rebels is attributed to an effort to "draw" the Crown forces who are operating against the rebels on the mountainous districts of North-East Mayo. Roads are trenched, bridges surrounded, and barbed wire entanglements are stated to have been erected on the roads outside Crossmolina.

TEN ARRESTS IN COUNTY KILDARE.

While two motor cars were passing through Naas County Kildare, on Tuesday, their occupants fired on a patrol of policemen passing over a railway bridge. The police returned the fire without effect. Afterwards they turned out in their own transport cars, and overtook the motor cars at Rathcoole, where they had been stopped by the Rathcoole police acting on a telephone message. The police seized the cars and arrested their ten occupants.

POLICEMAN'S GRAVE DESECRATED.

On the night of the 21st inst. eight floral wreaths which had been placed on the grave of Constable Dunn, who was murdered at Kinnitty, King's County, on the 17th inst., were removed from his grave, broken up, and strewn about the road adjoining the graveyard.

OFFICIAL REPRISALS IN TIPPERARY.

A Tipperary Correspondent writes:—The Tipperary newspapers have been ordered to publish the following notification of official reprisals carried out by the military in the Bansha district:—

(1) The houses of the following persons were destroyed on Friday, May 20th, 1921:—Michael O'Connell, Raheen; John O'Connor, Barnington.

The houses of the following persons were destroyed on Saturday, May 21st, 1921:—Michael Kennedy, Coolquest; William Dwyer, Ballydavid.

The contents of the house of Mrs. O'Dwyer, Bansha, were destroyed on May 20th, 1921.

(2) These destructions were ordered by Colonel Commanding N. I. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C., Commanding 16th Infantry, and Military Governor, on the grounds that their owners are active supporters of the armed rebels who made a brutal assault on the Protestant minister of church at Bansha on Sunday, 15th May, 1921, and murdered Constable Nutley and wounded Sergeant Sullivan and Constable McLoughlin, of the R.I.C., in a most abominable and cowardly manner. Before the work of destruction commenced Notice "B" was served on the owner of each house, telling him that his property was going to be destroyed, and the reason, and giving him one hour in which to clear out valuables and foodstuffs, hay or corn, but not furniture.

A further notification from the military states that both creameries at Bansha have been closed for one month by order of the Military Governor owing to the brutal attack on the police of the Crown at Bansha on Sunday, May 15th, 1921.

WOUNDED MAN'S DEATH.

Our Cork Correspondent states that the ex-soldier, Patrick Keating, who was shot in Shandon street, Cork, on Sunday night, died in the North Infirmary yesterday.

Peter Murphy, an accountant in Sutton's, Ltd., Cork, who was shot through the shoulder while sitting at his desk on Tuesday evening, lies in a serious condition.

BALLOT BOX ESCORT AMBUSHED.

A POLICEMAN WOUNDED.

A Press Association telegram states that a party, conveying ballot boxes from Cranny to Castleisland, County Tralee, on Tuesday night, ran into an ambush. The attackers opened fire fire without effect. Afterwards they turned out in their own transport cars, and overtook the motor cars at Rathcoole, where they had been stopped by the Rathcoole police acting on a telephone message. The police seized the cars and arrested their ten occupants.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WEDNESDAY.

Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard, Bart. (Chief of the Air Staff), had the honour of being received by the King this morning.

Their Majesties visited Princess Christian at her residence to congratulate Her Royal Highness upon the anniversary of her birthday.

The Duke of York, attended by Wing-Commander Louis Greig, visited the London Country Club, Hendon, this afternoon, and witnessed matches in the Davis Cup international lawn tennis championship competition.

The Princess Mary, attended by the Lady Joan Mulholland, was present at the University of London athletic sports at Queen's Club, West Kensington, and presented the prizes.

To-day birthday greetings and congratulations from all parts of the British Empire are extended to Her Majesty Queen Mary, who was born on May 26th, 1867. Her marriage with King George took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on July 6th, 1893.

Queen Amélie of Portugal has arrived at the Château du Chesnay, near Paris.

The Countess of Dundonald has arrived in London from Gwrych Castle.

The Earl of Enniskillen arrived in Dublin on Monday for the Curragh Races.

The Earl and Countess of Stanhope, who were married at the beginning of the month, are now in Italy.

The Earl of Denbigh and Lord Derwent celebrate their birthdays to-day. The latter peer's younger daughter is married to Viscount Ennismore, the Earl of Listowel's heir.

Viscountess Wimborne has returned to London from Paris.

Lord and Lady Inchcape have left London for Paris.

General Sir William and Lady Fultonay were the guests of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry at Mount Stewart, County Down, for Whitsuntide.

Sir John and Lady Carter, who have been in England for the past ten days, have arrived at Kingstown.

The marriage of Miss Lily McElroy, of Knockalaun, Ballinfadden, Co. Sligo, with Mr. Henry J. Gillooly, Ballinacarrow House, Ballymote, will take place in the Parish Church, Ballymote, on the 22nd June, at 1 o'clock. All friends will be welcome at the church. There will be no reception afterwards.

Mr. F. E. Davies, L.D.S., has returned to 7 Clare street.

Switzers have made a special purchase of Printed Voiles in the newest designs, which they are offering at 2s. 11d. per yard. To-day's value, 4s. 11d. and 5s. 6d.—Switzer and Co., Ltd., Grafton street.

Charming and Distinctive Models in Day, Afternoon, and Evening Gowns.—Campbell and Strahan, Ltd., 11 Wicklow street.

Switzer and Co., 56 Dawson street, near the Nassau street corner, for Fashionable Tailoring.

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Special Show at Slyne's of Holiday Hats, in raffia, panama, and coarse straw, from 17s. 11d. Slyne, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

Foulard Frocks from 5 guineas at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

ARRIVALS AT KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.—Mr. Wesley Webb, Mr. Blackburn, Major G. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Chilver, Mrs. Chilver, Miss Chilver, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Thornton, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Thornton, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Hinkson, Mr. Hinkson, Mr. Hinkson, Mr. Hinkson, Mr. Hinkson.

DEPARTURES FROM KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.—Mr. Wesley Webb, Mr. Kilady, Miss Hunter, Mr. F. C. Gillespie, Dr. Blake Knox, Mr. Ernest Blake Knox, Mr. Ernest Blake Knox, Mr. Quarrington, Major Hayes, Philip Dutton, G. Parker, Mr. Quarrington, Mr. Hayes, Mr. T. C. Harrison, Miss Martin, Mrs. Worthington, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Thomas, Master Thomas, Master Thomas, Mr. Thomas, Mr. G. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Webb, Mrs. Webb, Miss Webb, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Wylie, Miss M. Wylie, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Thomas M. Gray, A. T. Cobbold.

Special value at McBirney's this week.

Black Embroidered Costumes, tailor-made, trimmed silk, military braid, S.W., and W.S., 5½ guineas; very special.—Davis and Co., 45 Grafton street.

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Francois Ltd. Wholesale Costume Manufacturers and Designers, 16 D'Olier street, have a large and varied stock of Original Models of exclusive and latest Designs, and are now offering same to the public at wholesale trade prices. Costumes, Coat Frock, and Mantleaux made to order on shortest notice. Ladies' own materials made up. Workmanship and fit guaranteed. Entrance—Corner First street.

COURTS-MARTIAL FINDINGS.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR AMBUSHERS.

Military General Headquarters announces the results of further trials by Courtsmartial as follows:—

James Layng, of 15 St. Mary's road, Dundalk, Joseph Patrick McKeown, of 3 Bishopgate street, Mullingar, Joseph F. Hughes, of 11 Coromarkeel, Newry, and James Keenan, of 48 Castle street, Newry, were tried by Courtsmartial at Belfast on May 18, 1921, for five years' penal servitude. On the night of December 12/13 they took part in an attack with firearms and explosives on a military party, consisting of two officers, three N.C.O.'s, and 28 other ranks, at Egyptian Arch, near Newry. The military were proceeding from Newry to Camlough, where an attack on the police barrack was in progress. Trees were felled across the road at the Arch, from the top of which fire was opened and bombs thrown. The military returned the fire, and after about five minutes the attacking party withdrew. The four accused were arrested on the road about 2.30 a.m. near the scene of the attack. When searched Hughes had two detonators and Keenan a rifle "pull-through" in their possession. All were found guilty of endangering the safety of members of His Majesty's Forces at Camlough.

Patrick Toner, of 27 Charlemont street, Bombrook, arrested in his own house on suspicion, was found not guilty and released.

John Bermingham and Thomas Dunne, of Stickestown, Co. Roscommon, were each sentenced at Athlone on April 15, 1921, to two years' imprisonment without hard labour. The prisoners were charged in connection with the finding in a thatch of a bundle of papers containing Sinn Fein general orders re boycott of the police, a copy of "An t'Oglach" dated May 15, 1920, and some minting police correspondence. The latter contained information as to movements of certain members of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Martin G. Nohilly, acting master of the workhouse at Tuam, was sentenced at Galway to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. Tuam Workhouse was searched by the military on May 12, 1921. In a bedroom a revolver was found lying under the eiderdown on the floor under the bed. The revolver was unloaded. In the same room some papers and letters were found bearing the name of the accused.

Patrick Cassidy and Thomas McMorrow, of Barragh, Co. Cavan, were found not guilty at Belfast on May 17 of the robbery of Mrs. Anne Clarke's house, and they were released.

R.I.C. Constables H. H. McCosker, William H. Greenwood, and Ernest Blakemore, Co. Cork, were found not guilty at Cork on May 12 of the robbery of £8 10s. from Patrick Shanahan in a public house on March 30, and they were released.

TWO SOLDIERS MISSING.

Our Charleville Correspondent states that two soldiers, of the Machine Gun Corps, stationed at Charleville, are reported missing since Monday. A notice posted up in Charleville yesterday, and signed by the Officer Commanding the troops, states that if information concerning them is not given by the 27th all station sales will be prohibited.

TWO PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Our Athlone Correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says:—Two prisoners, named Skelly and Mulhollen, have escaped from Athlone Military Barracks. Skelly, who is stated to be a native of Mulling

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OTHER GREAT DUBLIN FIRES.

EARLY AND RECENT OUTBREAKS.

The destruction of the Dublin Custom House yesterday by fire recalls the fact that of great fires Dublin has had its share. Some details are given below of the more memorable of these fires.

THE FIRE-STORM OF 1839.

On the night of January 6, 1839, Dublin was overtaken by a calamitous visitation of fire and tempest, never before, or happily since, paralleled in our annals. During the dark afternoon of that memorable 6th of January a gale broke out and gradually increased in violence until at nightfall it raged with indescribable fury. Many houses in the city and suburbs were unroofed, and buildings innumerable collapsed. Heavy doors were torn from their hinges and carried great distances; even huge sheets of iron were tossed hither and thither by terrific gusts of wind. Strewn with masses of wreckage, constantly being added to, the streets soon became impassable. An immense number of persons suffered grievous injuries, barely escaping with their lives, and it was at the risk of instant destruction that any quitted such precarious shelter as they had found. The river, meantime, had risen to an unprecedented height, and, overflowing the quay walls, flooded all the neighbouring districts and other low-lying localities. But as the night wore on yet another element of horror was added to the spectacle. The Bethesda Church, with the surrounding houses, in Dorset street, caught fire. Fanned by the furious storm, the flames spread with amazing rapidity, and soon the whole area became a seething furnace. As rafters and roofs collapsed, great pieces of the blazing timber were carried far and wide by the hurricane, setting other dwelling-houses and store-yards ablaze, and creating the belief that the entire city was doomed. Enormous damage was inflicted in numerous cases, the worst of which occurred in Mary street. These the awful events of that night reached their climax when a block of mercantile buildings inhabited by a number of employés went on fire, and six hapless creatures perished in the flames or from the falling ruins.

BURNING OF THE "ROUND CHURCH."

Although no such appalling tornado of fire has ever since swept the city, its streets have seen many conflagrations from time to time, which have left similarly remarkable, sometimes equally sad, memories. It is strange that while some of the most tragic of these should have passed out of popular recollection, others of comparatively minor gravity should be so well remembered and so frequently spoken of. A case in point is that of the burning of the "Round Church" in St. Andrew street. The old place of worship, occupying the historic ground upon which, in 1171, Henry II. erected his wicker-work palace, and held a Court, at which he entertained the Irish Princes, was one of the most famous landmarks in the city, and was then, as now, frequented by very many. The fire, which occurred on the morning of January 8, 1860, was witnessed by a crowd largely composed of members of the congregation. All efforts to save the building were unavailing, and it was totally destroyed. It may be mentioned that thereupon the Chapel of Trinity College was lent to the parishioners for a year's Sunday Services, the late Rev. Chancellor Tisdall (then one of the "Round Church" curates) officiating, and that the present Church of St. Andrew, standing upon its predecessor's site, was opened on November 30, 1866, the late Duke of Abercorn, at that period Marquess and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, being present upon the occasion.

A FIRE AND A RIOT.

One of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed at a Dublin fire was enacted on the night of Saturday, June 7, 1873. The outbreak occurred in a timber-yard off Thomas street, and, as in all cases of the kind where there are large stores of loosely-piled inflammable material, proved exceedingly destructive. The burning premises were surrounded by the dwellings of the poor, who, alarmed by the rapid spread of the blaze, removed all their chattels and such goods as they possessed into the open thoroughfares. Instead of affording protection and assistance to the frightened and helpless people, the mob made sport of their wretched plight, pillaged their property, and broke their furniture. The riot was put down with difficulty after much wanton injury had been inflicted. The incident created universal indignation, and at a public meeting subsequently held steps were taken to recoup the sufferers for their losses. In this instance the damage involved by the outbreak itself amounted to about £25,000, only a small proportion of which was covered by insurance.

But one other instance will occur to general recollection in which so demoralising a series of incidents happened at a Dublin fire. A passing allusion need only be made to what at the time of its occurrence was popularly known as the Chambers' street disaster. The occasion was that of the bursting of a whiskey vat, when the raw spirit poured in great quantities over the gutters of the thoroughfare, and the fiery stuff, in the first overproof stage of its manufacture, was greedily drunk by numbers of people, lapped up on the spot, or carried away by any means available for later consumption. Many suffered severely from illness brought on by the effects of the befouled and poisonous liquid, and some, it was reported, paid for a disgusting indulgence with their lives.

BURNING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL.

On the morning of Tuesday, February 10, 1880, the statement appeared in our columns—"Not one beam or pillar that had formed a portion of the Theatre Royal remains to-day. Of the theatre itself, from the extreme back of the stage to the opposite boundary wall, there is not even a piece of iron railing nor so much as a charred plank to interrupt the view." It is unnecessary to repeat an often-told and familiar story in detail. But its leading circumstances may be called to mind. At noon on Monday, the 9th, preparations were being made in the Old House for the reception of the late Duchess of Marlborough and a number of her guests from the Vicereigal Lodge at a performance organised under her patronage for the fund in aid of the distress then prevailing in Ireland. The fire, supposed to have broken out in the Viceregal box, gained the upper hand with a suddenness and violence which defied the comparatively feeble attempts that could be made to control it, and within a short space of time after the outbreak half Dublin was gazing at the great flare, visible from a long distance even in the full light of day. The woodwork was so much tinder, and the flames raged without hindrance until there was nothing left to affordthem food. But saddest of all was the fate of the much-esteemed and universally popular manager, Mr. Egerton, who perished at his post, and for whose remains a perilous and long unavailing search was made in the tottering ruins.

ARNOTT AND CO., HENRY STREET.

A fire of great magnitude occurred upon the premises of Messrs. Arnott and Company on May 4, 1894, when the whole block, extending from the frontage upon that thoroughfare to Princes street, was totally destroyed. The reconstruction of the building upon a still more extensive and elaborately equipped scale was promptly undertaken, the result being the addition of an imposing structure to the commercial architectural features of the city. Happily no serious casualty occurred upon the occasion of this big fire.

THE SOUTH CITY MARKETS BLAZE.

The fire at the South City Markets on the morning of August 27, 1892, must be numbered amongst the most serious of those which occurred during the closing years of the past century. It was detected about 1.30 a.m., and in less than half an hour after the discovery the whole of the centre of the block where the fire had originated was at the mercy of the flames. At 2.30 the roof in Exchequer street collapsed, and fragments of the burning wood were carried by the breeze across the Liffey. For a while fears were entertained in regard to Messrs. Power's loaded stores near at hand, but these fortunately escaped. The fire was witnessed by enormous crowds, many persons of both sexes present being in evening dress, having been attracted by the exciting rescues from various entertainments in the city and its neighbourhood.

TODD, BURNS AND CO.

One of the most destructive fires which had been seen in Dublin for many years broke out upon the premises of Messrs. Todd, Burns, and Company, Mary street, on the morning of January 1, 1902. The Fire Brigade received the call at 2.41 a.m., and were promptly on the spot, but despite all their efforts the flames spread with alarming rapidity, and played havoc throughout an establishment covering an acre or so of ground. A house on the opposite side of the street also caught fire and was partially destroyed. As was stated in the public journals of the day, the building of the premises originally cost £38,000, and the fittings another £10,000, the latter including a quarter of a mile of counters. There were nearly two hundred employés sleeping on the top storeys of the building, but all escaped with no more hurt than a fright. The damage amounted to £150,000, but the premises were fully insured, and the books and papers were preserved intact. On the site of the old premises palatial new warehouses have since been erected, and form a very handsome addition to the architectural beauty of the city.

EASTER REBELLION FIRES.

There have been in recent times no more disastrous fires than those which occurred during the week of the Dublin Rebellion in April, 1916. The facts may here be briefly recalled. On the Thursday and Friday the crisis was reached. All day long bombardment continued unceasingly, and each night the centre of the city was lighted up with great conflagrations. The Hotel Metropole in Sackville street and all that block of buildings for a long distance into Middle Abbey street were burned down, including the *Freeman's Journal* and *Evening Telegraph* offices, Messrs. Easons, Messrs. Manfields, and Messrs. Thom's printing establishment. Then the General Post Office was given to the flames, and was destroyed—only the bare walls of this fine building remain. This particular fire extended down Henry street as far as the large warehouse of Messrs. Arnott and Co., which remained intact, but was flooded with water. The Coliseum Theatre was also destroyed.

On the opposite side of Sackville street all the shops were burned down from Hopkins's corner at O'Connell Bridge right up to the Tramway Company's offices at Cathedral street. The fire extended backwards, and enveloped and destroyed almost all the houses between Eden quay and Lower Abbey street, down to Marlborough street. These included the premises of the Royal Hibernian Academy, with its valuable collection of pictures, and the offices of the *Irish Cyclist*, while on the opposite side of Lower Abbey street the branch of the Hibernian Bank, Mooney's public-house, "The Ship" public-house, and Union Chapel were consumed in the flames. Round in Sackville street the scarred skeletons of the D.B.C. Restaurant and Cery's Warehouse remained like sentinels in the midst of a scene of desolation that beggars description. The only bit of Lower Sackville street left was the block of shops from Elvery's Elephant House to O'Connell Bridge on the right-hand side looking from the Pillar. The two corner houses on this block, however, were seriously damaged, the one by bombardment and the other (occupied by the Y.M.C.A. as a soldiers' supper room) by fire.

COMMUNISTS IN BIRMINGHAM POLICE COURT.

As three Communists, charged with acts calculated to cause sedition and disaffection among the civil population, were leaving the dock for the cells at Birmingham yesterday, after being sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the second division, a woman at the back of the court began singing the "Internationale." The prisoners and their sympathisers joined in. Only when the party left the court was silence restored.

DUBLIN CUSTOM HOUSE — THE SMOKE ISSUING FORTH.

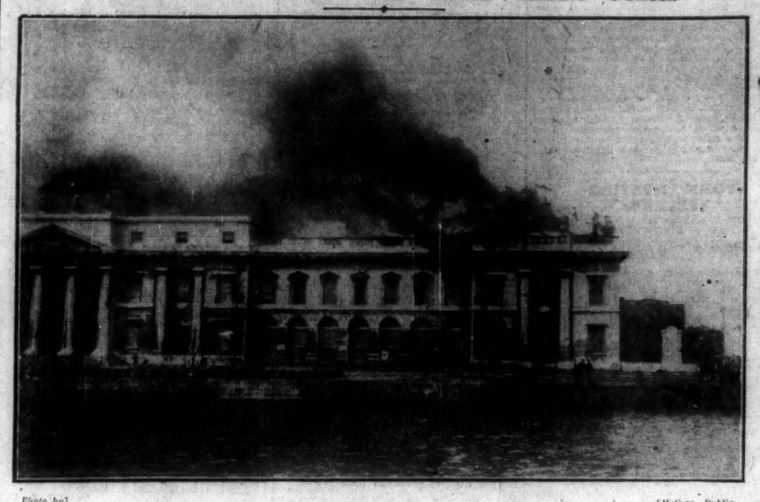

Photo by] [McCrea, Dublin.

BEFORE THE FIRE.

Photo by] [Lafayette, Dublin.

GREAT WESTMORELAND STREET FIRE.

Recollections of the great Westmoreland street fire, which broke out on the night of the 7th of June in the same year, are, however, curiously dim, although the catastrophe involved the loss of six lives and created a profound public sensation at the time. The scene was the establishment of a hatter, nearly adjoining the Ballast Office, where the outbreak was discovered about 9 p.m. The late Captain Ingram, Chief of the Fire Brigade, and his men were quickly upon the spot, but it was found that the water supply was inadequate, and that it was impossible to obtain a mastery of the fire. The flames raged fiercely, attacking the neighbouring shop and threatening the Ballast Office also. Bounding with incredible rapidity from the basement, the fire seized upon stores after stores, when, to the horror of the dense crowd in the street, female forms were seen in the top windows, and cries of terror could be heard. An attempt to place fire-escapes in position proved unsuccessful; the flames burst forth with renewed violence, and a portion of one ladder was consumed. Despite heroic efforts to save them, six of the inmates perished—five of them women. The inquiry which ensued lasted for sixteen days, and resolutions appended by the jury to their verdict reflected severely upon the then existing equipment and organisation of the Fire Brigade.

SUMMER COURSES IN FRENCH.

The French Consul in Dublin informs us that the University of Lille is arranging a summer course for foreign students at Boulogne this year, and is ready to find accommodation for its visitors at very reasonable rates. The course, which begins early in July, will last for six weeks, and M. Blanche will be glad to supply any students who propose to take advantage of it with full particulars.

GERMAN WAR-CRIMINALS' TRIAL.

The trial concluded yesterday at Leipzig of Sergeant Heynen, of the German Army, who is accused of ill-treating British prisoners of war in Horne Camp. The prosecutor demanded that a sentence of two years' imprisonment should be passed. The finding of the Court will be made known later.

WHISKEY DESTROYED IN DUBLIN.

On Tuesday six men entered the British and Irish Steam Packet Company's bonded stores, North Wall, Dublin, and seized twenty cases of whiskey, valued at £180, consigned from the Distillers' Company, Glasgow, to a Dublin firm. The men took the cases and [illegible] them into a water trough. They then left.

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"I was invalided home finally and demobilised, a complete nervous wreck. I tried all sorts of so-called remedies, but nothing did the slightest good till at last I got Dr. Cassell's Tablets. After only a few doses I felt ever so much better, and very soon I was cured. At the present time I am in splendid health."

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SPORTING NEWS.

CURRAGH MEETING YESTERDAY.

INTERESTING SPORT.

IRISH 2,000 GUINEAS WON BY SOLDENNIS.

There was a marked improvement in the quality of the racing yesterday, fields all round being considerably in excess of those seen out on the previous day, and a splendid afternoon's sport was enjoyed by a largely increased company under the most delightful weather conditions. The Irish Two Thousand Guineas naturally proved a strong attraction, and, apparently enough, the first of our classics provided a fine race, and was won by a good horse in Soldennis, whose victory was achieved in smart style. The other races also passed off well, and the Curragh Lodge and Boan Beg stakes each brought off a double event.

The ten runners for the Guineas constituted a good-looking party, and all bore a race idiom in addition to the paddock core Soldennis, Kircubbin, Ballyheron, Double Tip, and the Newmarket-trained Bloxa, any one of which it would be difficult to fault in point of appearance. The latter came with the reputation of having done well in a gallop with Bumble Bee, who, it will be remembered, gave Soldennis 20lb., and a beating at Liverpool on Grand National day, and consequently it was not surprising that his connections should be sweet on the colt's prospects. He finished up a pronounced favourite at 7 to 4, and thanks to the demand of backers of Kircubbin, who, never crippled to get leave to their money, a price also taken about Double Tip, whose stable companions, Double Tip, Perhaps Not, and Knight of Clonmel was also of the field, while Fairy Chief and Westview, at 6 to 1 and 8 to 1 respectively, came in for supports, as did Ballyheron at 100 to 8.

A beautiful start was effected, and the race was a cracker from the outset, with Ballyheron and Fairy Chief in close attendance. The latter moved up to the leaders when about five furlongs had been covered, but his foil was shot a little further on, and Soldennis, dashing into the lead a quarter of a mile from home, strode away to win in handsome style from Fairy Chief, who weakened in the last hundred yards, with Kircubbin, who was running on at the end, half a length off, third, in advance of Ballyheron. By Trodagh out of Soldiers Solace, the winner was bred at the Ballymany stud by Major Cure, who sold him when yearling to Mr. C. L. Mackean, the North of Ireland owner, and for that gentleman the colt has certainly done excellent service. He was sent to the post in grand fettle by Jeffery, the Heath House trainer, and T. Burns did him full justice in the saddle.

Although there were eleven starters for the Noisers' Nursery, only four of the Curragh nons of Gourkie were honoured with backing, the Princess, who was head, nurtly at the post, and beginning to go at some distance, faltered, and a furlong out slowly, never really threatened the measure of the other three, leaving Lady Gold and Royal Cell, the favourite, who, by the way, was very dull in the market, but when Wing gave him a reminder, with the whip King David drew past the leader at the finish, the latter being a length in front. Regarded as at Phoenix Park earlier in the month, Regarded was a very open affair, the Walsh's Hill stakes let to some spirited wagering, five of the eleven runners being backed at prices ranging from 2 to 6 to 1. Of the fancied lot Fair Maiden did best of all, being quickly into his stride, and, taking command a furlong out, he was never headed, but Fairy Princess Gourkie, gave us to win by two and a half lengths; half a length divided second and third, Lady Gold, and Glenifer next, 3 to 1 and thanks to the demand of backers of Clonmel was also of the field, while

FINANCIAL NEWS

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES

DUBLIN.

ROYAL BANKS AND DISTILLERY SHARES IN DEMAND. GUINNESS LOWER ON PROFIT-TAKING.

The prevailing tendency of prices was on the whole favourable on Change yesterday, though actual dealing was by no means general, and in no direction were there any pretensions of activity. The Funds varied, with the majority of the day's changes favourable. Royal Bank shares were again higher, but Bank of Ireland stock further eased on sale pressure. Distillery shares were in good demand at higher prices. Dublin Distillers Pref. were particularly firm, and advanced smartly. Power and Son Pref. further improved, but Guinness Ord. and Pref. fell back on profit-taking. City Steam and Canal shares were on offer. Marconis were firmer in tone, but failed to quote. Railway Trams, and Dunlops were all neglected. Textiles were quiet. Tobacco and Oil shares were a shade easier.

In the Funds, Consols rose ¼ to 47¾; War Loan 5½ p.c. ¼ to 91¼; Victory Bonds ¼ to 79¾, and India 3½ p.c. ¼ to 50; while War Loan 5 p.c. fell ¼ to 88½, and Funding Loan (By Deed) ½ to 71½.

In Banks, Bank of Ireland fell ½ to 189, but Royals rose ¼ to 9¾, and Munster and Leinsters repeated 5½.

A fair share of attention was given to Breweries and Distilleries. Guinness came on offer to secure profits, and the Ord. fell ¼ to 39¼, and the Pref. ¼ to 9½, for a small lot. Dublin Distillers' Pref. were in keen request, and rose 3s. 9d. to 81s. 3d., and John Power and Son Pref. 3d. to 20s. 9d.

Steam was idle, but Grand Canal Ord. offered at 51s., against 52s. 6d. recent reduced level.

Home Rails were entirely neglected, with the exception of a transaction in Great Northern Pref., at 50, the previous price.

In Bakery shares, Bolands Pref. repeated 5½. Among Manufacturing shares, Coats rose 6d. to 46s. 3d., but Cottons fell 6d. to 34s. Spinners were firm, but nominal, at 33s. 3d., 33s. 9d. Lever Bros. 7 p.c. fell 4½d. to 15s. 3d., while Thwaites Ord. repeated 78s. 6d.

In Trading, etc., Burke Pref. repeated 50s. 3d., and the Debs. remain wanted at 60. Imperial Tobacco fell 1½d. to 48s. 7½d.; British American Tobacco 3d. to 67s. 3d.; Maypole Deferred 7½d. to 6s. 10½d.; Mexican Eagle (new) ½ to 5½, and Shells ½ to 5½. Workman Clark 7 p.c. Debs. rose 3 to 92½. This is a total recovery of about 10 points in recent dealings.

IRISH BANKS RATE.

Discount	7%. April 28, 1921.
Deposit	3½%. April 28, 1920.

BUSINESS DONE.

Consols .....(47) 47¾
4½% War Loan...(90) 91¼
5% War Loan...(88½) 88½
Funding Loan (Deed of Trust) .....(71½) 71½
Victory Bonds...(79¾) 79¾
4½% Exch. Bonds...100¼
War Bonds, 1926...(98) 98
India 5% .....(49½) 50
India 3% .....(50) 50
Bank of Ireland.(190) 189
Mun. & Leins...(5½) 5½
Royal .....(9¾) 9¾
Dub. Dist. Pf.(80½) 81¼
Guinness .....(39¼) 39¼
Do. Pref. .....(9¾) 9¾
Power Pref.....(20½) 20¾
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

BELFAST.

"Exchange was moderately active yesterday, and there was no apparent accumulation of orders following Tuesday's Empire Day holiday. War Loans Fives brought 88½, Provincial Bank 20¼, London City and Midland 14¾, Railway and Corporation Stocks inclusive. In Industrials, Coats Ord. lower at 45s. 9d. Distillers Finance Corporation 31s., Robinson and Cleavers Pref. 11s. 6d., Cuthbert and Co. Ord. improved 2s. 6d. to 27s. 6d., Dunlop Rubber 3d. better at 11s. 3d., Mexican Eagle Fractions brought 3d.

STOCKS UNSUPPORTED.

STOCK MARKETS DULL ON LACK OF SUPPORT.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

With the morning's news, as reflected in the French Premier's speech on the Silesian crisis, regarded as rather less unfavourable, together with a more encouraging prospect of the coal-owners and miners being brought into conference, there was a tendency at the opening of the Stock Exchange to put markets rather better, although, it should be added, only a very little better. There was not, in fact, sufficient business to sustain prices, and the markets quickly developed a dull tendency, which was accentuated by the realisation of a very large block of 5 p.c. War Loan for purposes of the Conversion Loan. The amount of stock sold was reported to be over £1,000,000, and the sale caused a rather sharp fall in the price of War Loan Fives, which, however, was recovered before the close of the afternoon. The earlier decline in the price of War Loan and liquidation from Paris had the effect of causing general market weakness for the greater part of the day, although towards the end signs of a recovery were manifested.

LONDON STOCKS QUIET.

FALL IN BURMAH OILS.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On the London Stock Exchange business was dull and prices showed but little change. An outstanding feature was the depression in Burmah Oils, the price of which gave way to 61 on the dividend of 30 p.c., as compared with 50 p.c. for the previous year, and the proposed 50 p.c. for Pref. Shares. Many had anticipated a smaller dividend, as the Chairman at the last meeting warned the shareholders that, with the increased capital, the 50 p.c. dividend might not be maintained, but few had looked for so heavy a decline. Then, too, in connection with the new issue of capital, it had been hoped that it would be in the form of ordinary shares, giving a bonus to existing holders, so that altogether the market was disappointed. Owing to the smaller amount of support forthcoming the 5 p.c. War Loan reacted slightly from the 5½ p.c. Consols were unchanged at 47 and Victory Bonds were 1 lower at 79¾. The new India Scrip was scarcely so firm at 51 premium. Local Loans were slightly lower at 53½. It was difficult to buy many of the 6 p.c. Corporation Stocks, and prices were consequently very firm.

Among Foreign Government Securities, a considerable business was done in Norwegian 6, but without any movement of importance, the price being 1 given. A good deal of attention was given to German descriptions, but quotations did not vary much. The 3 were 6¼, the 3½ 6½, and the 4 about 7¼. The French Loans were rather better at first, but fell back to 54 p.c. on the old. For 1919 the company paid 50 p.c. The market took the news remarkably well, although a further appreciable decline resulted from the day's business. The rest of the market once more had a dull appearance, mainly attributable to lack of demand. Paris came in a seller of its favourites, and, on an unwilling market, this made for further weakness. Mexican Eagles, after a good start, made some recovery but fell back again when Paris came in a seller, and left off at the worst of the day. Shells moved in like manner, and Royal Dutch further declined. Closing prices:

CONSOLS, ETC.

Consols	47¾	Victory Bds.	79¾
War Ln. 5½%	91¼	Irish Land Bd.	95½
Do. 4½%	88½	Local Loans	53½
Do. 4%	80½	India 5%	49
Funding Ln.	71½	Do. 3½%	50

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Alberta 4% 1942	72	N.S.W. 5% 1927-3	86
Aust'l. Comm'l.	98-100	Do. 5% 1930-42	82
Do. 1919	90	Queensl'd 4% 1922-32	79
Do. 1922-27	89	Do. 4% 1924-34	69-71
Brit. Col. 4% 1926	84	Do. 4% 1929-49	65
Canada 5% 1929-31	94	S. Africa 4% Gov.	82
Do. 4% 1910-60	74-6	Do. 4% 1909-19	92
Do. 4% 1925-35	74-6	Do. 4% 1919-49	82-4
Do. 3% 1936-46	64	Do. 3% 1921-3	93
Cape 3% Cons.	62	Victoria 4% 1920	90-2
India 5% '01	49	Do. 4% 1927-37	69-71
Do. 5% 1925-7	83	W.A. 4% 1909-29	82
Do. 3% 1931-41	50	Do. 4% 1938-48	72
N.Zealand 4%	82		

FOREIGN BONDS.

Arg. Gov. 1909	92	Jap. 4½s. 1st	86-2
Do. Sterling '97	92	Do. 4½s. 2nd	86-2
Do. Sterling '99	92	Do. 4½s. 3rd	86-2
Do. Sterling '04	92	Mex. Ext. 5%	30-32
Do. Sterling '07	92	Do. Gold 4%	19
Do. Sterling '11	92	Do. Pref.	17¾-19
Do. Sterling '16	92	Do. Debs.	34
Do. Sterling '23	92	Do. Treas.	41
French 5%	63-7½	Do. Small	17
Do. 4%	54	Do. Unif.	19
Do. 3%	34	Do. 1910	19
Italian 5%	74	Do. 1913	19
Do. 3½%	34	Do. Ext.	19

HOME RAILS.

Brighton A.	45½	L. & S.W. rail	94-2
Cal'n Ds. Ord.	40	Do. 4% Deb.	64
Do. 4% Pref.	64	Do. 4% Pref.	60
Chat'm. Ord.	37-8½	Do. Deben.	104-6
Do. Cum. 5%	54	Do. Perp. 4%	64
Do. 3% Pref.	44	L.N.E. Ord.	37½
Do. 4% Deb.	80	Do. 5% Pref.	77½
Do. 4% Pref.	64½	N. East. Ord.	39
Do. 5% Pref.	80	Do. 5% Pref.	84
Do. Debenr.	96	Do. 4% Deb.	64
North Eastern	81½	Do. 4% Pref.	64
Do. 5% Pref.	91½	Taff Vale	67
L.B.&S.C. Ord.	35	Tyne Dock	27½
L.C.C. 4% Pref.	64	Do. 4% Pref.	57½
L.&N.W. Ord.	38	Do. 4% Deb.	64
Do. 4% Deb.	64		

AMERICAN RAILS.

Chesapeake	38½	Minneapolis	3
Denver Ord.	2½	Do. 1st Contrib.	2½
Do. Pref.	1½	Do. Pref.	2½
Erie	10½	Southern	24

and Cammell Laird continued in demand up to 14s. 3d. buyers, South Durham hardened to 14s.; Great Keon were better at 32s. 9d., but Babcock Wilcox were a shade off at 9½. Inquiries were again in evidence for Shipping shares, the leading one being which Cunards jumped 9d. to 19s. 3d., and Furness Withy put on 6d. to 24s. In Coal Stocks, Lambert Bros. rose ½ to 3. Consta Electric Boilers hardened, some into renewed request in the Electric Lighting list, where, however, General Electric were further retarded to 14s. on the immediate ex-Div. Deb. issue. English Electric rose 6d. to 13s., and Siemens Bros. were 2s., or the turn lower. The recovery in British Oil and Cake Shares continued, the price finishing up at 58s., or 6d. higher on balance. Lever 8 p.c. Pref. hardened to 16s. 3d., other Miscellaneous descriptions showed few changes. Improvement however, being seen in Wall Paper Def. at 7s. 7½d. Magedi Soda at 9s. 9d., and Salt Union at 8. Alliy United Carbide further appreciated to 2s. 3d. The Wireless group behind Marconi and by the clever Marconi had dwindled ½ to 21, the Pref. also falling back to 2½. Bars were off colour in the Land group, closing 5½ and Freestalls fell ½ to 25s. 6d. In the Banking section, Hong Kong and Shanghai receded to 98. Standard of South Africa, however, improving to 70½. Employers rose ¼ to ¾ in an otherwise stagnant Insurance section.

MINING MARKET IDLE.

MOVEMENTS IRREGULAR AND UNIMPORTANT.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Although in some quarters the industrial and political outlook was regarded more hopefully, it was officially announced after hours that a coal conference had been arranged for to-morrow—it cannot be said that the Stock Exchange reaped any benefit. Even the gilt-edged department was inclined to be lethargic yesterday, and, among the speculative securities, Mining Shares were again, generally speaking, a little number. A sharp reaction of 9d. to 2s. 3d. 4d. comes occurred in the price of gold. Prices are admittedly low, but, unless general interest can be awakened, the in-and-out dealings of professionals are unlikely to produce any substantial movement in values either way. The French exchange receded, but Paris was in different, and the Cape, being in close touch with local conditions, was content to adopt a waiting attitude. Geduld were again in some favour, and further appreciated, and a modest inquiry sprang up for Johnnies and the Randfontens, but movements, all told, were slight, and the list at the close presented an irregular appearance. Rhodesians were by no means active, but there was a disposition to pick up Chartered and Tanganyika, while Zambesis Exploring were sympathetically affected.

OIL SHARE MARKET WEAK.

FALL IN BURMAHS.

(FROM THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

Chief interest in the Oil Share market yesterday centred on Burmah Oils in view of the announcement of the proposed increase of capital which is to take the form of Pref. Shares. Such an issue had been anticipated, the shares having fallen rather sharply of late. The announcement that the final dividend is to be 4s. per share, making 30 p.c. for the year, free of tax, came as a disappointment to the market, leaders having been looking for a final distribution of 25 p.c. It has to be borne in mind, however, that the dividend has to be paid on a much larger capital than that for 1919, shareholders having received last year a bonus of four shares in respect of every five previously held, so that 30 p.c. on the present capital is equivalent to 54 p.c. on the old. For 1919 the company paid 50 p.c. The market took the news remarkably well, although a further appreciable decline resulted from the day's business. The rest of the market once more had a dull appearance, mainly attributable to lack of demand. Paris came in a seller of its favourites, and, on an unwilling market, this made for further weakness. Mexican Eagles, after a good start, made some recovery but fell back again when Paris came in a seller, and left off at the worst of the day. Shells moved in like manner, and Royal Dutch further declined. Closing prices:

Amal. Corporn.	2½	Max. Eagle	6¾-½
Do. Def.	2½	Do. Pref.	6¾
Anglo-Persian	19½	Mex. Petrol.	3½
Burmah Oils	61	Nth. Cammelas.	7½
Do. Pref.	52½	Oilfields Egypt	7½-8½
Carbonite	2½	Oilfields Fin.	3½-4½
Do. Pref.	2½	Oilfields Eng.	2½
Do. Deb.	2½	Oil Trust	1/7½-1/10½
Do. Def.	2½	Pers. Syndt.	3/3-4/-½
Do. Warrants	2½	Phoenix	11/9-11/9
Do. Ord.	2½	Petro Oil	1/3-1/6
Do. Def.	2½	Rum. Con.	13/3-14/9
Do. Warrants	2½	Royal Dutch	48½-47½
Do. Ord.	2½	Scot. Am.	10/6-10/3
Do. Def.	2½	Shell Trans.	5/3-5/6
Do. Pref.	2½	Do. Def.	2½-2½
Do. Deb.	2½	Spies	4/9-7/6
Do. Warrants	2½	Sin. Mex. A.	11/3
Do. Ord.	2½	Star Develop.	4/6
Do. Def.	2½	Tampico Pet.	2/9-3/9
Do. Warrants	2½	Trinidad Pet.	14/6-14/9
Do. Ord.	2½	Transvaal	8/3-2/3
Do. Def.	2½	Trin. Con.	2/3-2/6
Do. Warrants	2½	Trin. Deben.	3/9-4/9
Do. Ord.	2½	Trin. Leas.	2½-2½
Do. Def.	2½	Tr. Brit. Trin.	1/7½
Do. Warrants	2½	Ural Caspi	1/3-1/3
Do. Ord.	2½	Utco Oilfields	2½
Do. Def.	2½	Var Oil	10/9-1/10-3/9

BURMAH OIL CAPITAL.

THREE-MILLION NEW PREFERENCE.

A circular has been issued by the Directors of Burmah Oil Company, calling extra-ordinary general meetings to consider resolutions with regard to the Preference share capital. Briefly stated, the objects of these resolutions are:—

To increase the dividend on both classes of Preference Shares from 6 to 6½ per cent.

To confer on holders of the £1 Preference Shares a right to a premium of 10 per cent. on the amount paid up, or a premium equal to the average premium above par at which they have been quoted in during the six months prior to the liquidation, whichever may be the higher.

To divide the £10 Second Preference Shares into ten shares of £1 each.

Subject to confirmation by the Court, to consolidate the two classes of Preference Shares into 1,000,000 Preference Shares, ranking part pari passu with the other 1,000,000 shares.

To increase the share capital by 3,000,000 Eight per Cent. £1 Preference Shares, with power to create an additional 2,000,000 of these Preference Shares.

To restrict the right of voting on the part of Preference shareholders to meetings at which proposals affecting their rights are to be submitted, or when the Preference dividend is in arrear, and

To make certain slight alterations in the articles of association.

They also state that the final accounts for 1920 have not yet been received, but figures have been cabled from Rangoon. From these it is estimated that the liability for excess profits duty will amount to approximately £1,800,000. After providing for this, allowing for income-tax and corporation tax, making ample provision for depreciation and reserves, and writing off the oilfields expenditure, the balance of profit will admit of directors recommending a final dividend on Ordinary Shares of 4/- per share, free of tax, making, with the interim dividend, 30 per cent. for the year.

The Oil Share Market expected a total dividend for the year of 35 per cent., as against 50 per cent. which was paid in 63 per cent. on the old capital. The present authorised capital is £7,000,000, of which £6,143,850 has been issued.

RUBBER SHARES DEPRESSED.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

There was a continued absence of anything like active interest either on the part of professionals or the public in the Rubber Share market, and the dwindling process goes on. Anglo-Dutch were weak at 25s. 6d., while Rubber Trusts were 15s. 4½d. only. Tallamahroas were offered at 10s. 9d., and Lingpis were no better than 25s. Java Investments gave way to 15s., while United Serdang and London Asiatic were 2s. 7½d. and 2s. 1½d. respectively. Tanjong Malim left off at 14s. and Bajoe Kidoel at 1½.

CLOSING PRICES.

The quotations in the following tables were made up in the earlier hour than, and may therefore, vary to some extent from, those given in our comments.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BAILS.

Cons. Pacific	12½	B.Ayres Pro.	35¼-½
Grand Trunk	4½	Cordoba Ord.	7½
Do. 4% Pref.	9½	Cordoba Pref.	7½
Do. 4% Deb.	9½	Cen. Uruguay	2½
Do. 5% Pref.	12½	Do. Pref.	3½
Do. 5% Deb.	12½	Do. Pr. Ch.	3½
Do. 4% Inc.	9½	Buenos Ext.	3½
Do. 4% Pref.	9½	Central Arg.	2½
Do. 4% Deb.	9½	Do. Pref.	3½
Do. 4% Inc.	9½	Do. Deb.	3½
Do. 4% Pref.	9½	Do. Ord.	3

DOCKRELL LIMITED.

PROPERTY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

AT 1.15 O'C., AT OUR PROPERTY SALEROOMS, 5TH. GT. GEORGE'S ST

"BECTIVE," PEMBROKE PARK.

MODERN DETACHED VILLA, WITH POSSESSION.

Held for balance of 154 years at £10 per annum.

E. WHITE, Esq., Solicitor, 16 Molesworth street, Dublin.

31 ANGLESEA ROAD, BALLSBRIDGE,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Held for 700 years at £6 per annum. F.L.V., £31. Convenient to three trams, and overlooking R.D. Society's grounds.

M. J. BYRNE, Esq., Solicitor, William street, Listowel.

2 WINDSOR ROAD, PALMERSTON ROAD.

WITH POSSESSION.

Held for 800 years, subject to adjusted rent of only £3 18/6. F.L.V. £34. Caretaker on premises. Messrs. JOYNT and CRAWFORD, Solicitors, Foster place, Dublin.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

"GLENANNE," 60 LINDSAY RD., GLASNEVIN.

WITH POSSESSION.

Held for 999 years from 1907, subject to £5 per annum.
Conditions of Sale from

W. J. KEERY, Esq., Solicitor, 119 Stephen's Green.

FURNITURE AUCTION, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY).

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

THE RESIDENCE HAVING BEEN SOLD, we are instructed by JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., J.D.S., TO SELL

THE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, AT

WESTBOURNE, TERENURE ROAD

(IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING RATHFARNHAM DODDER BRIDGE).

Upright Piano, in ebonised case (Knauss), metal frame, in excellent condition; Pair of French Gilded Arm Chairs, 6 do., Occasional Chairs and Couch, upholstered in silk tapestry; Enamled Drawingroom Cabinet, with mirror back; 2 Bubl Cabinets; Chesterfield Settee, in tapestry; Mahogany Screw Expanding Dining Table, Gilt Console Table; Oak Cabinet Sideboard; Walnut Drawingroom Suite, comprising—Settee, 2 Arm and 6 Occasional Chairs; Siberian Pattern Bureau; Oak Hall Seat; Enclosed Bamboo Bookcase; Mahogany Glazed Corner Top Table; Rosewood Frame Fassel Screen; Rocking Chair; Small Iron Safe; All-Brass and Brass and Iron Beds; Child's Cot; Brass and Steel Fenders and Curbs; a very fine Turkey Carpet 16ft. x 15ft., practically new; other Carpets, Axminster Stair Carpeting, Set of 6 Plated Dish Covers, and other Plated Ware, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Mahogany Bedroom Suite, and other Bedroom Furniture; good Linen Press, Go-Car, Mail Car, Wall Clock, Coloured Engravings and other Pictures, Parrot Cage, Kitchen Furniture, 2 Lawn Mowers, Tennis Net and Poles, Stone Roller, Water Barrow, Manure, some Garden Tools, Fencing Wire, Metal Grate, Bedding Geraniums, Palms, Fuchsias, Tomatoes, Dairy Utensils, &c.

On View This Day (Thursday), from 12 to 5 o'clock.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,

38 & 39 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

ON VIEW TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), SALE SATURDAY NEXT, 28TH INST.

MESSRS. JAMES HILL and SON WILL OFFER AT AUCTION, within their well-known, spacious GALLERIES, ON ABOVE DATE, HIGH-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES, AND EFFECTS, Comprising:—Pianofortes, by Pohlmann and Co. and Pigott and Co.; Three-quarter size Billiard Table and Accessories; three Walnut Bedroom Suites, Mahogany Bureau Bookcase, Oak do., Rosewood Inlaid China Cabinet, two Mahogany Glass-back Sideboards, Cabinets, Chiffoniers, four Mahogany and Walnut Telescope Screw Dining Tables; Axminster and Brussels Carpets and Stair Carpeting; Single and Double Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Towel Rails, Bedroom Chairs; Oval, Circular, Writing, Card, and Occasional Tables; Overmantel Glasses, in mahogany, walnut, and gilt frames; Couches, Sofas, Drop-seats, and Easy Chairs; Hall Stands and Chairs, Sets of Dining Chairs; large collection of Double and Single Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses, Hair and Fibre Mattresses; Sewing Machines, Gramophones, Typewriters, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bicycles; Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Dressers, Mangles, Pots, Pans, China, Glass, and Ornamental Items, &c.

N.B.—IRISH SALES AND DISTRIBUTORS CO. (IN LIQUIDATION).

The valuable OFFICE FURNITURE, including: Two Roll-top Desks (one Mahogany, one Walnut), Mahogany Office Table, five B.W. Office Arm Chairs; Milner Safe, on pedestal; Remington Typewriter, Lounge Arm Chair, "Kingsbury" Scooter, about 96 Tins Motor Oils, Grease, &c.; quantity of Motor Tools, Dashboard Clock; Clock, in leather purse; five Holden Tyre Covers, about 691 Boxes Spots (petrol saver), 54 Tins Pure-a-Grip, 106 Saunders Petrol Savers, 68 Emergency Lights, 129 Petrol Fillers, "Ginets" 25 and 50 h.p., with tap; 46 "Pencil" Starters, 527 Tins Rad Poison, about 21 dozen Bottles Bay Rum, 138 lb. Tins Rapid Cleaner, quantity Brown Paper, Linoleum, &c., &c. The above to be Sold by order of Messrs. STOKES BROS. and PIM, on SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst., at 1.30 p.m. prompt. SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK. PIANOS sold at 3 p.m. Purchasers pay Five per cent. Fees.

JAMES HILL & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 10, 11, 12 Bachelor's Walk.

NEXT WEEK'S AUCTION

BY

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON,

Auctioneers, Valuers, Cattle, Sheep, and Wool Salesmen,

49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

SAW MILL MACHINERY, 4-TON MOTOR LORRY, ETC.,

CHURCH AVENUE, RATHFARNHAM, Adjoining Rathfarnham Tram Terminus.

O'CONNOR and SON are favoured with instructions from Thomas Taylor (who is retiring from the Timber Business), TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, 1st JUNE, on the premises, as above, all the Machinery, which includes 10 h.p. Engine (Baker), 2' 6" Circular Saw Metal Saw Bench to take 3' 6" x 4-Ton Loco Motor Lorry, in splendid order, convertible into Charabanc; 15 h.p. Strakersquire (1914), 3 h.p. Fairbard Light Van, both in excellent order, any trial given; 4 splendid working Horses and Harness, 4 Drays, several Chain-cut Saws, Axes, etc., or the entire will be sold as a Going Concern. This is a splendid opportunity to acquire a well-fitted Saw-Mill. Sale 1.30 o'clock.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

44 STATUTE ACRES, KINGLAS—2nd Term Rent £72 5/-. Prime land, well watered, and fenced.

90 IRISH ACRES, CLOGHRAN—Judicial rents, £174. Prime fattening land, well watered and fenced. Comfortable 2-storey residence and outoffices.

GRAZING LANDS TO LET.

46 Acres, in divisions, at Tallaght; 26 and 5 Acres at Saggart; 35 Acres at Jobstown, in divisions; 70 Acres, in divisions, at Lucan; 10 and 5 Acres at St. Margaret's; 24 Acres at The Ward; 55 Acres, in divisions, at Dunboyne; 60 Acres at Batterstown; 20 Acres at Rotoath; 20 and 9 Acres at Balbriggan; 17 Acres at Lusk.

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON,

Auctioneers, Valuers, Cattle, Sheep, and Wool Salesmen,

49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.

THIS DAY'S SALES,

At our SALEROOMS, 4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.

(A)—Part of the Two and Three Rock Mountains, Ballyedmondduff, Co. Dublin, 366 Acres, free of all rent. Sale at One o'clock p.m.—Solicitors, Messrs. DARLEY, ORPEN, and SYNNOTT, 30 and 31 Kildare street, Dublin. 'Phone—4793.

(B)—Miscellaneous Lands, Newcastle, Co. Dublin, 9 Acres, Rental, £9 10/2; P.L.V., £15 5/-. Sale at 1.30 p.m.—Solicitor: JOSEPH GLASS, Esq., Frankfort Lodge, Inchicore road, Dublin. 'Phone—3952.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.,

Auctioneers and Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen and Factors,

4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.

'Phone—3. Telegraphic Address—"Factors, Dublin."

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), in the Central Auction Rooms, 9 Bachelor's Walk, Selling by Auction a choice Collection of Antique and Modern Furniture, removed from Bray, Dunlaoire, Iona road, Montpelier Hill:—Gilt Chippendale Bedroom Suite, Mahogany Bureau and Secretaire, Old Heraldic Work Chair, Invalid's Carriage Chair, Easy Chair, Revolving Book Wagon, China Cabinet, Mahog. Canterbury Whatnot, Old Glass and China, Drawingroom Suite, 2 Satin Wood Bedroom Suites, Gt. Mahog. Bookcases and Cabinets, Landscape Panel Mirror, 2 Mirrored Sideboards, Settee and Rocking Chair, Diamond Bookcase, Clare Bible, Table, 2 Pedestal Tables, Brass Beds and Bedding, Linoleum, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Poles, Set. Walnut Bedroom Suite, Oil Paintings, Water colours, Tea-pinch Cases, Scales (cost 10 gns.), Duchesse Table, Marble Washstand, Clock, Overmantel, and Vases, Figures, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Lamps and Shades, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Washstand Ware, Kale, Crockery, China, Tins, Cycles, Fixtures, Utensils, etc., Tools, Bassinettes, Rubber Wheels, Hose Lawn Mower, Fire Guard, Bags of Wool, Sale at One o'clock. Fees 5 per cent.—PATRICK O'BREN, Auctioneer, House Agent, etc., 9 Bachelor's Walk.

FURNITURE SALE, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), RESIDUE FURNITURE AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS.

ST. GERMAINS, BALLYBRACK.

WE are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, as the above date, a small residue of Furniture and Outdoor Effects, as follows:—Mahogany Pedestal Writing Table, Antique etc., Card Table, 2 Couches, and 2 Easy Chairs, Brass Rail Fenders and Brasses, Carpets and Rugs, Rich Bedstead, Iron Bedsteads and Woven Wire Mattresses, Birch Wardrobe, Enamelled and Painted do., do. Duchess Pair, Mahogany Toilet Table and Washstand, Deal Tables and Dressers, Kitchen Utensils and Delph, Galvanised Iron Tank, etc. Corn Bin, Pump and Fittings, quantity of Wire Netting, Stone and Flue, Scrap Timber, and a few other miscellaneous lots; also Poultry, Tennis Net, etc.

On View Morning of Sale. Sale 1.30 o'clock. Delivery after Sale.—HOUSE TO LET.

BATTERSBY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

ALVERNO HOTEL, LAYTOWN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE WELL KNOWN SEASIDE HOTEL,

With about 4 Statute Acres of Land, Known as

ALVERNO HOTEL, LAYTOWN, NEAR DROGHEDA.

I HAVE been favoured with instructions from the Executrices of the late Cornelius Sherlock, Esq., to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, 28th MAY, 1921, at One o'clock (Summer Time), at THE MART, LAURENCE STREET, DROGHEDA, all that and those the perfect residence, situate of Laytown, in the Parish of Julianstown, Barony of Lower Duleek, and County of Meath, containing in or about 4 Statute Acres of Land, with the House erected thereon known as Alverno Hotel, held under Lease for an unexpired term of 93 years at the yearly rent of £21 0s. 0d. THE HOTEL IS A WELL-FINE SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, REALLY WITHIN SIGHT OF THE SEA, STANDING IN ITS OWN GROUNDS, AND COMMANDING A MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEW, AND WITHIN TWO MINUTES' WALK OF THE LAYTOWN AND BETTISTOWN RAILWAY STATION. It contains 13 bedrooms, drawingroom, parlour, smoke room, spacious diningroom, billiard room, bar, two kitchens, w.c.'s, etc., etc.

There is a full SEVEN DAYS' LICENCE attached.

LAYTOWN is becoming a vastly improved and popular seaside resort. Bracing air, safe sea bathing, sailing, etc., and is frequented by very large numbers of visitors from Dublin and the Counties North and South for health and holidays. Its popular golf links are close by, and the beautiful Velvet strand affords a bathing accommodation.

The Sale offers an unique opportunity of securing a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN SPLENDID ORDER, WITH ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF A RISING AND CHARMING SEASIDE RESORT.

Intending purchasers can inspect the premises any day up to the day of Sale. The purchaser will be given the opportunity of taking over the Furniture and appointments at a valuation, to be made by the Auctioneer. For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

F. G. McREVEY, Esq., LL.B., Solicitor, Laurence street, Drogheda, or to

LUKE J. ELCOCK,

Auctioneer and Scottish Appraiser,

DROGHEDA.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, CHURCH ROAD, GREYSTONES.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 26th MAY,

at 12 o'clock.

SUBSCRIBER has been favoured with instructions from Mr. R. Kernahan to SELL BY AUCTION, on above date, a Large and Attractive Selection of VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, including: drawingroom, diningroom, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, and Outside Effects, comprising:—Cottage Piano, in Walnut case; Mahogany Dining Tables (4), Mahogany Bookcases, with glass doors, Mahogany Cabinets, Piano Stool, Dining Chairs, Easy and Occasional Chairs, Couches, Brussels and Axminster Carpets, 21-day French Clock on White Marble base, with Glass Shade, Antique Round Table, with Movable Candle Holder; Grand Piano, in Mahogany case (Overstrung), Ladies' Chairs, Plated Ware, House and Table Linen, Box Ottomans, Inlaid Whatnots, Heavy Curtains, Oil Paintings, Set of Riviera Vases, Ladies' Inlaid Writing Table, with drawer; Pictures, Antique Bronzes, Work Table, Chinese Vases, Ornamental Fire Screens, Inlaid Japanese Fire Screens, Coffee Mill, Lamps, Antique Display Cabinet, Ornaments from many parts of the world; Mahogany Hall Table, Mahogany Hall Chairs, solid Mahogany Bedstead, with turned posts; Half-hanging Mahogany Wardrobe, with drawers; Mahogany Chest of Drawers, handsome Mahogany Dressing Mirror, Mahogany Dressing Tables, Mahogany Washstands, Mahogany Mirrors, Mahogany Towel Rails, Bedroom Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Feather Mattresses, Cradle, Bed Rest, Iron and Brass Bedstead, Pinewood Suite, Barometer, Thermometers, Sets of Ware, Mahogany Falling-leaf Table, Antique Mahogany Dressing Table, Reclining Couch, Foot Pail, Travelling Bath, (with lid); large Quantity Books (Home and Foreign Authors), Lot of Walking Sticks, Work Boxes, Two Dinner Services, complete; Tea Services (one 1779), quantity Cut Glass, Fruit Stands (one to match), Cut Glass Decanters, Cut Glass Jugs, Delph, Blanket Chest, Usual Kitchen Utensils, Bicycle Stand, Garden Seat, Iron Garden Gate, Mowers, several Gallon Buckets, Garden Tools, Flower Stands, Plants, Letter Box, Dog Box, Clothes Line, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash and 5 per cent. fees.
Admission to Sale, 1/-.
No Outside Interest considered for this Sale.

ROCHFORT DOYLE,

AUCTIONEER, GREYSTONES.

C. J. RUSSELL,

AUCTIONEER.

LIVE STOCK SALE

AT THE SALE PADDOCKS, ASHBOURNE,

SATURDAY, MAY 28th, 1921,

Commencing at 12 o'clock (Cold Time).

The entries already received include an exceptionally large number of prime forward Bullocks and Heifers, several lots of A. & Heifers, Cows in milk, Cut Glass, Fruit Stands (one to match), Cut Glass Decanters, Cut Glass Jugs, Delph, Blanket Chest, Usual Kitchen Utensils, Bicycle Stand, Garden Seat, Iron Garden Gate, Mowers, several Gallon Buckets, Garden Tools, Flower Stands, Plants, Letter Box, Dog Box, Clothes Line, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash and 5 per cent. fees.
Admission to Sale, 1/-.
No Outside Interest considered for this Sale.

ROCHFORT DOYLE,

AUCTIONEER, GREYSTONES.

C. J. RUSSELL,

AUCTIONEER.

LIVE STOCK SALE

AT LUSK,

TUESDAY, MAY 31st, 1921.

Entry List closes Saturday before Sale.

LIVE STOCK SALE

AT GARRISTOWN,

MONDAY, JUNE 6th, 1921.

C. J. RUSSELL,

AUCTIONEER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN IRELAND.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION—IN BANKRUPTCY.

STANLEY H. MANTHORPE, 125 GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN, A BANKRUPT.

MESSRS. WILLIAM MONTGOMERY and SON are instructed by the Official Assignee, Mr. G. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Esq., Official Assignee, Pursuant to the Order of the Court, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises as above, on THURSDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1921, at 12 o'clock, noon,

An extensive Stock of Motor and Motor Cycle Accessories—Comprising: Dunlops, Michelins, Wood-Milne Motor and Cycle Tyres and Tubes, Saddles, Handlebars, Tubing, Chains, Carriers, Carriers' Delivery Boxes, Cycle Suits and Coats, Foot and Hand Pumps, Tool Bags, Axles, Springs, Horns, Drilling and Tracing Machines, Vices, Brazing Hearth, complete; a large Assortment of New and Secondhand Parts, Work Benches, etc., etc.

ALSO

7-Seater Napier Taxi-Cab, recently overhauled, in running order.

On View the day preceding. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Fees.

For further particulars apply to

A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Esq., Official Assignee, Four Courts; or to

WM. MONTGOMERY and SON, Auctioneers and Valuers, Gardiner House, 24 Suffolk street, Dublin.

25th May, 1921.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

FOR Sale, large modern Premises, last business occupied as Linenhall, suitable for any trade. Apply J. JESS, Plumber, this office. D

FOR Sale, one of the best Commercial Hotels in Ireland, Isle of Man. Owner retiring. Full particulars apply Chandler, Tuber House, Dundrum. D

MOTOR Garage—Accommodation for Car or couple of Motor Bikes, enclosed, perfect condition, vicinity of Rathmines.—E 1353, this office. D

OFFICES to Let, on second floor, 43, Dawson st. Apply A. W. Ratcliffe, 43 Dawson st. E

STORES Wanted to Rent, convenient to Great Brunswick st. Apply, Storekeeper, Messrs. Jacob, 1476, this office. D

BLACKVILLE st., opposite O'Connell Monument—To Let, spacious Ground Floor Premises and Basement, suitable for hardware, tailor, or any trade, or to let in two; will any trade. Terms, Auctioneer, Wednesday, this office. D

To Let, 11 Eden quay, known as the Dandy Hall, whole lower street bottom floor built for hotel and restaurant, suitable for any trade; Rent £300. Apply on the premises, or Thos. Kelly, 11 Eden quay.

TALBOT street—Spacious Premises, suitable for any trade, to Let; Rent £100. Apply Queen Dairy, Rear and front, Wood Street, Terms from Macarthur and Co., 21 Talbot st. D

STABLING AND GRAZING.

GRAZING Wanted for three Dairy Cows, state terms. W. 2878, this office. D

TWO Fields to Let for grazing, accessible, or land, suitable for cattle, Rent moderate, Dundrum district. W. 2858, this office. D

WANTED, Grazier for Farm, Southwestern district. W. 2859, this office. D

BUSINESS SALE AND WANTED.

BICYCLE Business for Sale as a going concern; one of the best in Dublin for popular accessories, cycles, and accessories.—E 1492, this office. D

FOR Sale, as a Going Concern, Newsagent, old established Business, with Lending Library; Premises, North Side; Rent, £40; or Separate. For particulars, apply Auctioneer, Dublin. D

AUCTION TO-MORROW AT 29 BACHELOR'S WALK.

COX'S AUCTION ROOMS.

HIGH-CLASS DUBLIN-MADE FURNITURE,

PIANOS, ROYAL AXMINSTER & ORIENTAL CARPETS, &c.,

Comprising:—Magnificent Hair-stuffed 3-piece Chesterfield Suite, covered in silk; Chippendale and Inlaid China Cabinets, Dumb Waiter, two Mahogany-enclosed Glass-back Sideboards, fitted with cupboards and sliding trays; Walnut Octagon Tables, Walnut Davenports, two Mahogany-screw Dining Tables, one 10ft. and one 8ft. long; two Grandfather Clocks, one Chippendale and one Sheraton case, perfect going order; two Inlaid Music Cabinets, 7-piece Diningroom Suite, in green velvet; four sets of Mahogany-framed Dining Chairs, 6 in each; one set of 12 do., covered in Morocco; three Lounge Arm Chairs, Console Table Glass, French Ormolu-mounted China Cabinets, large assortment of Decorative and other China, Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses, Pictures and Coloured Prints, three Gilt Girandoles, small Settee and two Arm Chairs, in tapestry; a very superior collection of Bedroom Furnishings, including ten Bedroom Suites, in sizes 3ft. to 7ft., in solid mahogany, inlaid mahogany, dark and satin walnut, bird's-eye maple, birch, etc., all extra well fitted, and well worth inspection; Duchesse Pairs, Dressing Tables and Washstands, Wardrobes and Presses, Toilet Glasses, Single and Double Beds, in all brass, black and brass, and inlaid mahogany, with best wire, and pure hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; Kitchen and Deal Furniture, in variety; Linoleum, six Royal Axminster and Oriental Carpets, and two Upright Grand Overstrung Pianos, which will be sold at 3 o'c.; also an excellent Cob, Harness, and Trap; Cob, 14 hands; Trap, Lancewood shafts, Warner wheels, rubber tyres; Harness, almost new. View this evg. Sold 4 o'c. to-morrow. Goods on view. Auction commences 12.30 o'c.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER.

'PHONE 4083.

CHRISTIE'S AUCTION.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY), 26TH MAY, 1921,

AT 1.30 O'CLOCK.

Comprising: Mahogany Sideboard, Queen Anne design; other Sideboards; Seven-piece Diningroom Suites, in leather cloth; Seven-piece Sittingroom Suites, in tapestry; Wicker Workbaskets and Chairs; Mahogany Bookcases, Grandfather Clocks; Three-piece Bedroom Suite, with swing mirrors; Mahogany and Wood Beds; Invalid Chairs; seventy Accordeons, Mouth Organs, Violin in case, Mandoline in case; Blankets, Quilts, Tablecloths, Towels; Oilcloths, Boys' Suits; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bicycles, Bacon Slicer; Soaps, Candles, Washing Powders; other miscellaneous lots.

CHRISTIES, 150-151 CAPEL STREET.

CHRISTIES WANT

PUBLICHOUSES, PRIVATE HOUSES, BUSINESS PREMISES, FARMS, ETC., FOR QUICK SALE.

AUCTIONS CONDUCTED, TOWN OR COUNTRY, SMALL OR LARGE.

SEND A CARD AND REPRESENTATIVE WILL CALL.

CHRISTIES,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,

150-151 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN. 'PHONE 4083.

Telegrams—"Slyne, Dublin."
Telephone—Dublin, 2850.

Shirts at Slyne's.

Striped Shirt in Crepon, with Puritan Collar, 21/-. In Black and White, Yellow and White, etc.

Slyne & Co. Ltd.
71 Grafton St.,
DUBLIN.

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

BUSINESS CONTINUED.

FOR Sale, Motor Hiring and Repair Works in South of Ireland; to be sold as going concern; owner going abroad; first class business connection; large turnover £3,000 per annum; low rent; splendid opportunity for energetic man; full particulars and price on application.—Z 2819, Business," this office.

FOR Sale, a going concern, up to date Draper's Business; goodwill of city exceptional; quantity—£1,500; this office. D

SERVANTS' Registry, long established, first class connection, for Sale. Apply E 1599, this office. F

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

AT Sycos street, South Circular road—Cheap House for Sale with possession; our price, £400, subject to 45, lease 800 years; contains 3 sittingrooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, garden, pantries, w.c. Apply Dockrell Limited, Agents, George's street.

ATTENTION is directed to Insurance and Protection against Fire Damage, advertised on Page 7 of this Issue.

AUCTION, 2nd June—Hillcourt, Highfield road, Rathgar, on 5 acres; all percent order—Battersby, Auctioneer.

ALLEENMUIR, Howth, 4 acres—Charming Residence, 2nd June—Battersby, Auctioneer.

AUCTION, 2nd June—13 Fitzwilliam square, one of the finest—Row Residence—Battersby, Auctioneer.

AT Killiney, on main road to Bray—Over 3 Acres, with small Cottage, containing 4 apartments, modern sanitary offices, water laid on, frontage of 200 feet, with clear possession of house and lands. Apply Joyce and Co., Grafton st.

AT North Circular road, on country side, within 2d. of Tram, Cottage, containing 3 sittingrooms, 3 bedrooms, hot and cold bath, electric light, good garden, a very attractive residence with clear possession. Apply Joyce and Co., Grafton st.

AT Chapelizod, few minutes from tram line—Double Fronted Residence, containing 3 sittingrooms, 6 bedrooms, kitchen, hot and cold bath, with over 1 acre garden, connected gas. Apply Joyce and Co., Grafton st.

AT South Circular road, Curzon st.—Two sittingrooms, bedroom, kitchen, with Glass Roof, 100 feet long by 100 feet to run, price £450. Apply North and Co., Auctioneers.

AT Rathmines, off Palmerston road—Nice bungalow House, containing 2 sittingrooms, 3 bedrooms, pantry, and cold bath, electric light, good garden; subject to £4 7s. 6d. lease 800 years; with clear possession, price £1,000 or £1,050 with 5 per cent. Apply Joyce and Co., Grafton st.

BELGRAVE—Whitehouse Park, just outside city boundary—Detached Villa, containing 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, & w.c., scullery, large cellar, front garden, of an area; ultimate abundance of trees of Bedford Lough; immediate possession; price £1,200.—Dwyer, Agent, Power's Hill, Belfast. A

BELGRAVE and District—Person desirous of purchasing House, state requirements and price—Dwyer, Estate Agent, 128 Peter's Hill, Belfast. A

BELGRAVE, Malone Park—Detached House in this much sought place; 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, dressing room, conservatory, light; £3,000 net—Dwyer, Agent, Belfast. A

BEAUTIFUL Bungalow, near Clontarf; £1,350 to first prompt purchaser—Hayward, 9 Martins Row. B

BEAU Bungalow (not finished) Howth, built House, excellent accommodation, electric light possession, bargain to prompt purchaser—Hayward, 9 Martins Row. B

BRAY—Portland Heath road, Prospect, newly decorated, detached Residence, five bedrooms, surrounding grounds, 1 acre, price £1,350.—Hayward, 9 Martins Row. B

BUSHFIELD House, Philipstown avenue; drive over avenue; detached Residence, five bedrooms, large reception; price £1,350.—Hayward, 9 Martins Row. B

CITY House, viewed, thirteen apartments, two kitchens, 2 w.c.'s, bathroom, Tramway of venue; suit club, hotel, institution; price £1,000. Keen, Mountjoy and Co., 8 Dame st. D

CARRA, near Westport, £3,000; Clonsta Park, £6,750, with possession; Ballycurrin, £2,500, with possession; Ballycurrin, £2,500, with possession; £1,100; Kingstown, £800, with possession. Card to Keen, Mountjoy and Co., 8 Dame st. Phone, 2878. D

CLONTARF—41 Hollybrook road, two sittingrooms, bedroom; free of rent; splendidly built. Auctioneers, Keen, Mountjoy and Co., 8 Dame st. D

DALKEY—Modern semi-detached House, bath, hot and cold; suits Howth, Dublin, Bray; Kingstown, unobstructed views of South Dublin Bay; 1 sittingroom, 3 bedrooms; rates and T.U.D. is 4s.; price £1,300 with possession. Fitz, 41, Upper Baggot st. D

FOR Sale, at Fitzwilliam terrace, Derry road, excellent Residence, 3 sittingrooms, 6 bedrooms, cost much more; bargain.—E 1557, this office. D

FOR Sale, or to let, Cottage, up to date, Drapery Business; goodwill of city exceptional; rent, £20 monthly.—E 1565, this office. D

SERVANTS' Registry, long established, first class connection, for Sale. Apply E 1599, this office. F

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HOUSES TO LET.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

PICKFORD'S, LTD.

FURNITURE REMOVERS AND STORERS.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.
Extensive Warehouse,
109 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.
ESTIMATES AND ADVICE FREE. Telephone, 875

ATTENTION is directed to Insurance and Protection against Fire Damage, advertised on Page 7 of this Issue.

CASTLEWOOD Park, Rathmines—West Facing House, 3 sittingrooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.'s, kitchen, with modern range, pantries, electric light, telephone, good garden; lease rent £55 13/6; lease 68 years unexpired. Apply Excellent Buildings, Ltd., 54 South King st. E

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FURNISHED Flat, 2 Apartments, 53 Northbrook road, Ranelagh. D

GENTLEMAN can have comfortable Bedroom, use of drawingroom, breakfast, bath (hot water); Rathmines district; suit one business man. E 2862, this office. D

HOME offered in Protestant home to aged Gentleman; comfortable home; 2 rooms; attendance, if required; terms, £1 7s. 6d. per week. E 1541, this office. D

HANDSOME Diningroom, Flat, lady's private house, Rathmines district; 2 rooms, kitchenette, use of bathroom and cooking; two guineas weekly.—E 1561, this office. D

LARGE well Furnished Crosblond Room (gas bath), suit one or two; use of kitchen; breakfast; 12 Upper Leeson st. D

LADY, farther well furnished Room, Protestant home, Rathmines; breakfast; bath (hot); 2 guineas. E 1545, this office. D

MEDICAL Man, Rooms, Rathmines, Dublin, Kingstown—E 2181, this office. D

OFFER Rooms, Rathmines, Dublin, Kingstown—E 2182, this office. D

PROFESSIONAL Man, well appointed Sitting-room, Bedroom, Rathmines, 10 Fitzwilliam square; breakfast, bath (hot). E 1560, this office. D

P